

Discrimination—1924. (Except Jim Crow Cars, Segregation, Suffrage.)

See Also: Agriculture, Labor Conditions.

Education, Conditions of Common Schools.

Race Problem: United States.

Racial Consciousness.

Discrimination - 1924.

Maryland.

# DELEGATES ARE SEGREGATED AT MD CONFERENCE

Maryland State Conference  
For Social Work Had Special  
Section For Group

## LACKS CO-OPERATION

Social Workers of Group Not  
Yet Included In Program of  
State Body

Frederick, Md., Nov. 14.—  
When the Maryland State Conference for Social Work met here last week in its annual session, the small group of colored delegates attending the meeting found that a section of the hall had been set aside for them, a local minister told a representative of this paper.

According to this same informant, some of the delegates present refused to sit in a gallery which had been set aside for them.

The Maryland State Conference for Social Work is an organization of social workers of the State to provide a forum for the free discussion of problems of delinquency, dependency and defectiveness, and to consider local and state programs for social welfare.

This year colored delegates were invited to participate and a small number attended the session. Among some of those present were Mrs. Sarah Fernandis, Miss Georgiana Fields, Miss Elsie Mountain and Miss Anita Williams, all social workers from Baltimore. There were others locally interested in the meeting including Prof. Bruner of the public school.

### Hear Discussions

Delegates attended all sessions, however, and heard many interesting discussions of social problems. Last year when the association met in Baltimore colored delegates were not allowed to attend the session due to the fact that it was held at a local hotel, which refused to admit them.

That this policy is not condoned by some officials and members of the conference was brought out when the matter of color has come up in board meetings. Many of the white officials and social workers believe

that there should be a full cooperation of the races in view of the relation of the problems common to both.

When asked as to the conference, some of the Baltimore delegates stated that while matters were not exactly to their liking, it was a great improvement on the session last year.



BOSTON, SEGREGATION, A COMMUNITY CENTRE

This City has already been hurt by civic institutions and such places that are wholly for Colored or in practise are used wholly or almost wholly by Colored, which are resisted by white promoters of institutions as proof our unassimilable don't mix well. But the things keep increasing, instead of agreeing to a few and stopping, the more of these we permit, the more segregation movements come in. "Community Centre" is the newest move. The very name indicates a line of institution which, if we believe in equality, we should especially use to mingle in with the other races, for the name justifies in so doing. The more logical it is for us to go in with the rest, the more we help the enemy by staying out and having one in the direct district where we are colonized and which at best in the end will be one chiefly Colored, with a minority, ever dwindling of whites. Eventually to the World Boston's Colored people have themselves set up a Colored Community Centre, and with Boston all is lost. 1-26-24

It is a hurtful and dangerous thing for any racial element to find that for it and it alone there is manifested a repugnance by the general public to close physical contact in the inside of public conveyances, eating, sleeping, amusement places, etc. It means special disrespect, special disadvantage for work, for rights. Use places for the public to break this down. Go where others go.

Boston is one of the few places where Colored people have civic freedom and rights such as normally every citizen has and such as actually all do have in the U. S. except we Africa's dark enough for our race to show. It was made so by Wm. C. Nell, Geo. T. Downing, Robert Morris, Jas. M. Trotter, Mark R. DeMortie, Mr. Simmons, John J. Smith, James H. Wolff, E. E. Brown, J. A. Crawford, Lyde W. Benjamin of our race and by the abolishinists and kept so solely by the policy of avoiding having Colored places and keeping white Americans accustomed to our presence when they gather civically.

The public schools are the original agency selected by the great Abolishinists to have and to foster equality of civil rights and to defeat the open purpose of the white South to fix us as a race in an inferior status by exclusion from places of public accommodation and resort. The schools have helped us keep some rights in Boston. The principle needs to be continued actively in civic educational and amusement places to keep down the separation attitude. Use the right to go in where all others go to train them to our contact in rights and in work. The schools are the last place to try new schemes where

Colored will surely predominate in attendance, especially with all Colored positions being sought.

Our people in Boston need to take very seriously their greater rights in Boston and Massachusetts than the race has elsewhere, even in New England. We need to consider how great the segregation over the line, no restaurant service in R. I. or Conn., a sign for separate parks even in Bridgeport, Conn., separate corner on lunch counter even at R. R. depot in Indianapolis, back of room in trolley waiting room for lunch counter in capital city of Illinois, refusal to shine your shoes in Colorado, conducted back into kitchen of lunch counters in Kansas, etc. Beware. Better no Community Centre in Boston's directly Colored district than such.

If we really want not to be the only race outcasted and shut out of work and rights in our own country, we will seek to have Colored faces present in general gatherings and not to have public civic institutions where we predominate with a few whites there.

The lurking danger for the future is that the government is to be brought into a Community centre requested and set up by a Colored Committee. Permission is sought from the School Committee. Then we hear of a member of the City Health Department. A Mayor who has been mixing us in, is invited to speak and sees Colored in charge and liking control and predominance. This is the opposite of the mixing in such as done in civil service positions by our Governor. When a prejudiced regime comes in they have precedents and antecedents for official school and other segregations set by our own race. Beware, at a time when our Colored clerks are segregated even by the federal government itself.

# Physician Told Appointment Would Ruin Discipline of Service

## Offered Jim-Crow Berth Instead by Appointment Officer.

Intimidations and cajoleries had no effect on Dr. Griffin Allen, colored physician of Boston, who was wounded in the Philippines while in the U. S. Army, when he appeared for an interview with Dr. Walter L. Treadway, Appointment Officer of the U. S. Civil Service (Public Health) and members of the Harvard School of Preventive Medicine relative to an appointment as physician in the U. S. Public Health Department.

Dr. Griffin Allen, who is a graduate of Meharry, a veteran of the U. S. Army for three years and honorably discharged, was successful in some and secluded life that the essential civil service examination for physician would live while in the First District, U. S. Public Health Dept. Dr. Allen's name heads the list of appointees and as a vacancy had occurred in the office of Dr. Treadway, surgeon and appointment officer of this department. He intimated that Dr. Allen would injure the cause of his race if he accepted and he requested the doctor to immediately signify his nonacceptance.

Dr. Allen was surprised at Doctor Treadway's attitude and informed him that Negroes would consider was from Virginia, and he would be him (Dr. Allen) a coward and a pol-greatly chagrined if a colored man troon if he proved unworthy of this was appointed to the position of occasion, and since he had braved en-Medical officer and intimated in no emy for his country, the dangers and uncertain language that Dr. Allen's indignities mentioned by Dr. Treadway would be at stake if he accepted the office. "You could not stay on there 24 hours," asserted Dr. Treadway. Finding Dr. Allen adamant and willing to, if necessary, die in the attempt, Dr. Treadway cited instances of his having railroaded Colored Civil Service appointees (women) to segregated positions in certain divisions of the government he had supervised. He was willing to do the same for the colored medico and would appoint him to Tuskegee or as an

examiner for colored men in the postal service. He enumerated the hardships involved in filling the position—the cold winters in Halifax and the hot summers in Florida.

Dr. Griffin Allen is one of the leading physicians of the city and owner of a drug store.



Discrimination-1924.

# CAN'T STAND HUMILIATION HE RESIGNS

**Fomer Employee Says That  
License Collector Oliver  
Chapman Does Not Allow  
The Negro Inspectors To  
Serve At Counter Except  
As Messengers To Whites**

## REGARDED AS INSULT IN PUBLIC OFFICE

Rather than be humiliated by not being allowed to wait on the customers in License Collector's office, Ulus L. Watkins has resigned as inspector and has entered other fields of endeavor.

*St. Louis*  
In sending in his resignation to Collector Oliver Chapman, Watkins states that he has been instructed to not wait upon customers who come to the counter as such was against Chapman's will, except as messenger for the white clerks whose duties were the same as his. *5-16-24*

He also stated that when he complained to Collector Chapman about the matter he was told, "you have it pretty easy here, so keep your mouth shut." Speaking further of the matter, Watkins said: "The sacrifice of principle and manhood is too great for a job of that kind. Especially is this true when one takes into consideration that this is a public office where all classes of the populace are served. It would make Chapman mad every time any of the colored men served at the counter except to act as messengers of the white clerks in delivering papers or making change between them and the cashier."

"And while we were supposed to be clerks like the others in the office, yet if there was anything to be done that looked like the work of a porter we were required to perform that duty. In the evenings, when quitting time came, the white clerks walked out, but we were required to clean off the counter and see that everything was put away."

"Six months of this kind of work under such humiliating conditions was too much for me and that is the reason I resigned."

Letter of Resignation

St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1924.  
Hon. Oliver G. Chapman,  
License Collector  
City of St. Louis, Mo.  
Dear Sir:—

"I have been informed that it is your request that I do not wait on the counter and perform the similar duties as the white inspectors do, making it very humiliating to me by reason of such instructions which are contrary to fair play. It therefore compels me to tender my resignation as inspector of your department to take effect May 1, 1924."

"I also wish to call your specific attention to the fact that there are no complaints as to efficiency against me, also no citizen has ever registered a complaint objecting to me waiting on them at the counter by reason of my color."

"As a republican and right of suffrage at the polls are the same as the white man's, I desire to register a complaint that such activities enforced will not be tolerated and be answered by my people and all other good citizens at the polls."

"Why ask for suffrage at the polls from the colored voters, employ them after the election and then make it very humiliating for them to hold their position?"

Yours very truly

Ulus L. Watkins."

Missouri.

## HARTMANN'S INFAMOUS DECISION





RAHWAY N. J. RECORD

JUNE 20, 1924

Race Distinction

Editor, Record:

There seems to be a considerable amount of distinction, or friction existing between the authorities of the schools, and the few colored children who are trying to aspire to greater achievements in life. In view of this fact, and also the recent trip to Washington which all of the graduates of the High School had the prerogative of participating, with the exception of one; who because of her color was prevented by the authorities to make the trip with her class; of which she has been a member for four years. During construction, no detours are

Undoubtedly she has worked hard to complete her course, and she did finish with the others, we would like to know why was she denied the privilege of going to the capital?

It was evident in the beginning that she was not going to make the trip, so why was she permitted to sell tickets in order to accumulate funds for the event? Was it because of hurting her feelings in another city? It would have been better to have it happen there than to occur in the city where she has been residing since birth.

It humiliates not only her, but the many colored inhabitants of this city.

In the Tuesday's issue of the Record, June 17, 1924, in which the names of the graduates from the High School were published it was noticed that of the fifty-nine names, fifty-eight were complete, while "Kinch" was the only name given for Miss Mildred Julia Kinch. It seems singular that she being the only colored student in her class must always meet with these misfortunes, when at many other schools negroes are encouraged by the authorities, for examples, Gordin at Howard, West of Washington and Jefferson, Hubbard of University of Michigan, and many others. If the faculty is prejudiced, naturally the students will acquire this same attitude.

Respectfully signed,

J. M. EDGAR.  
WM. BROWN.



# CHINESE CHILDREN MAY ATTEND WHITE SCHOOL

Judge Alcorn makes Ruling in Test Case.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Nov. 29.—Judge William A. Alcorn, judge of the eleventh judicial district of Mississippi, decided a case today and rendered an opinion that is of statewide importance, admitting Chinese children to white schools.

For many years Chinese children have been attending the white schools in Mississippi, but some time ago the attorney general ruled that they could not attend the white schools and acting upon this opinion W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education, had passed the word down the line to the respective superintendents of schools in Mississippi to exclude the Chinese from the white schools. Messrs. Brewer, Brewer & McGehee were then employed to represent the Chinese children and they took the matter up with Mr. Bond who stated he was governed by the advice of the attorney general and the present attorney general, R. H. Knox, stated that he was not inclined to overrule a decision of his predecessor and that he would not take any steps in the matter unless compelled to do so.

A petition was then filed for a writ of mandamus to compel the trustees and superintendent of the Rosedale Consolidated High School and also to State Superintendent of Education Bond, to admit Martha Lum, a Chinese child, to the Rosedale Consolidated High School, and her petition sets out that she is nine years of age and is a native born American citizen of good moral character, and habits, and a resident of the Rosedale Consolidated High School district, and that she is an educable child between the ages of 5 and 21 years and entitled to attend a state school, and that she was excluded therefrom solely and exclusively on the ground that she was of Chinese descent.

The attorney general and the attorneys representing the petitioner decided to make this a test case and they argued it before Judge Alcorn, Nov. 5. The judge took the case under advisement and both sides furnished him an elaborate brief on the subject, and the judge studied the case in all of its phases and finally decided to overrule the contention and admit native born Chinese children to the white schools.

## Judge Alcorn's Opinion.

Following is a copy of the judge's opinion.

Martha Lum et al. versus G. P. Rice et al. This is a suit filed in the circuit court of the First Judicial District of Bolivar County, Mississippi, for and on behalf of Martha Lum, a Chinese girl, praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the superintendent and trustees of the Rosedale Consolidated High School to admit her as a pupil in said school.

It is alleged in the petition that Martha Lum is a full-blooded Chinese girl, nine years of age, and that she is a native-born American citizen, of good moral character

and habits, and a resident and citizen of the Rosedale Consolidated High School district and of the First District of Bolivar County, Mississippi, and of the United States. It is further alleged in the petition that she is being denied the right to attend the above mentioned school solely on account of her race. It is further alleged that there is no other school in the district where she can attend.

To the petition for mandamus the defendants filed a demurrer. There are several grounds set forth in the demurrer as to why it should be sustained, but it is conceded by the attorney general of the state of Mississippi, representing the parties defendant, that the only ground worthy of consideration is the sixth, which is to the effect that the petitioner should be denied the right to attend the Rosedale Consolidated High School, which is a school for white children, on account of the fact that petitioner is a member of the Mongolian, or yellow, race and, therefore, not entitled to attend the schools provided by law in the state of Mississippi for children of the white or Caucasian race.

## Primary Claims Conceded.

It is conceded by counsel for defendants, and also is an actual fact, that Martha Lum is of proper age to attend the public schools of the state; that she is a native-born American citizen and a resident and citizen of the Rosedale Consolidated High School district and of the First District of Bolivar County, Mississippi, and that if she is entitled to attend any school in the state where white children attend, that she should be admitted to the Rosedale school. It is further conceded by counsel for the defendants that there is no school at any place in the State of Mississippi maintained strictly for Chinese children, and no provision for any such school; in other words, it is admitted that the prayer of the petitioner asking for a writ of mandamus should be granted, unless Martha Lum is to be excluded from attending school solely on accounts of being a member of the Chinese race.

It is held by the supreme court of the State of Mississippi and of the United States, and by practically all other courts in this country, that the right to an education is a valuable property right. In the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States it is provided that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; and it is further provided that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of its laws. To exclude the petitioner from the public schools of the state, and especially from the Rosedale Consolidated High School, when the only alleged disqualification is that she is a member of the Chinese race, would, in my opinion, deny to her the equal protection of the laws as given her by the constitution of the United States.

Section 201 of the constitution of the State of Mississippi provides for the establishment of a uniform system of public schools for all children between the ages of five and 21 years. It is to be noted that the word "all" is used in section 201, and this word of course includes all children of school age, regardless of their race, color or religion. Section 207 of the constitution of our state provides that separate schools shall be maintained for children of the white and colored races. It is contended by defendants that on account of this section Chinese children should not be permitted to attend white schools of the state, and that they are to be excluded. I do not think that this construction can be properly placed upon this provision of the constitution. I think this section is one of classification rather than one of exclusion. The makers of the constitution in their wisdom saw fit to make provisions for the separation of the white and colored children in the schools, but I do not think it was intended that by this section any child otherwise qualified should be denied the right to an education solely on account of his or her race or nationality. If section 207 of the constitution were construed as an act of exclusion, then I am of the opinion that it would be violative of the fourteenth amendment of the United States.

## Not Confined to Colored Schools.

It is not contended that petitioner should attend colored schools for the reason it is admitted by the demurrer that a full-blooded Chinese child is not a member of the colored race. Furthermore, the authorities in Mississippi and a large number of other states in this country have clearly defined the meaning of the word "colored," when referring to persons, and nowhere do I find that a full-blooded Chinese is classed as colored.

It must be admitted that the only theory upon which the right to separate the white and colored children in our public schools is held to be constitutional, is that schools are actually provided for children of both races and that the accommodations given each race are as nearly as possible uniform. This being true, it does not seem to me that it can be successfully contended that an act or law separating the two races can be construed as to exclude members of another race not mentioned therein, when to so exclude them would be to deprive them of such a valuable right as is the right to obtain an education.

Upon investigation I find that similar provisions of our constitution as contained in section 207 are embodied in the constitutions or statutes of all southern states.

In each and every one of these states the provision for the separation of white and colored children is construed as one of classification rather than one of exclusion, and full blooded Chinese children are being permitted to attend the white schools of their respective states. I am reliably informed that in every state of the union except in the state of Mississippi, American born Chinese children have been and are now being permitted to attend the white schools without question, and I am further informed that prior to this year the American born Chinese children have been attending the public schools in Mississippi and are now attending at some places.

I have carefully considered the petition filed in this case and the demurrer thereto and the briefs filed by counsel, and have given the questions involved much study and thought, and I am forced to the opinion that the demurrer to the petition should be overruled and that the writ of mandamus as prayed for should be granted. An order to this effect may be prepared.



# DAYTON ALLOWS "JIM CROW" IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Garfield High Has Back Yard  
Building for All Children  
of Our Race

By WILLIAM PICKENS  
In Dayton, Ohio, the home town of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the children and teachers at the Garfield public school are segregated in outbuildings in the back yard! The main building is for white people only. The rear buildings are various portable fire-traps with about 400 colored children in them.

That is, the children are Jim Crowed on the inside of one of the schools, which is 10,000 times more shameful and humiliating than having an entirely separate school. To be Jim Crowed to white people's back yard—that is certainly a worse burden than for children and their teachers to be put off somewhere into a separate school with a faculty of their own, rather than to be in these outhouses and under the domination of the white principal up front. How the people of Dayton can stand this is a mystery to us. It would be much better to have an entirely separate school. And so far as we are concerned we would prefer to pay and send our children to a private school.

Encourage Jim Crow  
And a worse tendency in this situation is that they are sending as many children as possible from the other city districts to this Jim Crow section of the Garfield school. Some people fresh from the South are afraid that their children will not be treated right in other schools with white children and ask that their children be transferred to the Jim Crow school. This, of course, plays into the hands of the meaner white teachers in the other schools, who will make it hard for the children who stay, so as to coerce them into going to the back yard school also. The teachers in the Garfield adjunct are, from all appearances, as good as any teachers in the city. But they are handicapped by this disgrace. They are but human and they cannot remedy the matter. That is up to the patrons and parents and the politicians. We might as well expect the mail carriers to reform the postmaster as to expect the teachers to remedy a wrong like this

in the educational system. There is no need for the fight on these teachers. They are victims of the beastly thing, Race Prejudice, just like the little brown children. Competent teachers ought to be employed to teach in any part of the school system, just as the little children ought to be privileged to attend the nearest school.

Give Minstrels  
This thing has gone so far that while we were in Dayton the white principal at Garfield school had our children to give a "minstrel show" for the entertainment of the whites. Rattling bones, dancing "coon jiggers," cake walking, wearing red long-tailed, full dress suits and "monkeying" in various ways. The citizens of Atlanta or Birmingham would not stand for this. But the people of Dayton stand for it because they are too weak through disunion to fight, and because they are too "falsely proud" to make a fuss and expose the situation. A few of them will fight.

## White Druggist Loses In Civil Rights Case

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1.—Claybourne George, of the law firm of Glenn, George and Fry, president of the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has won a civil rights case for a young colored woman who had been refused service by a druggist because of her color. Mr. George gives the details of the case as follows:  
"On the 22nd day of March, one Miss Hattie Henry, 2186 East 84th street, was refused service by a druggist by the name of Louis E. DeLucia. DeLucia was arrested and on the 26th of March was tried in the Municipal Court, found guilty and fined \$25.00 and the cost of court by Judge David Moylan."

## COLOR LINE NETS \$50 FINE FOR CAFE OWNER

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—A white restaurant keeper has been fined \$50 and costs for refusing to serve Mrs. Grace Taylor on account of her color.  
On the 21st of May, Mrs. Grace Taylor entered the Hoffman's Lunch Room and Ice Cream Parlor located at 1016 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. After having placed her order, she and company

Ohio.  
with others were told that she could not be served at the table but would have to take her seat at the counter, whereupon Mrs. Taylor left the place and immediately reported the matter to the local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Through action of the Association warrant for the arrest of the above named defendant was immediately issued and on May 28, the case was tried before Judge Bradley Hull of the Criminal Branch of the Municipal Court of Cleveland. The court found the defendant guilty and fined her \$50 and costs of court. The most astounding thing about the prosecution of the above case was the boldness with which the defendant and her employer admitted the discriminatory practice toward Mrs. Taylor simply because she was colored. This serves to show that the rising tide of race prejudice in our northern cities makes it necessary for the N. A. A. C. P. to have the unqualified support of all the people of the colored race. The Association through its president was very glad to assist Mrs. Taylor in securing the said warrant and was also glad to assist in the prosecution. The Association wishes to say that it is at all times willing and ready to assist anyone in this kind of a case.

## Refuse to Go In Rooms For 'Negroes Only'

Parents Back Protest of  
Children in Organized  
Fight Against Board—  
School's "Excuse" Thin

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—(By A. N. P.).—Colored school children staging a strike protest against a segregation order of the school board is causing no end of excitement and indignation in this usually quiet burg. "The Basement for Colored Children," has been met by a square. "We won't go into the basement for the school board or anybody else," by the colored children who are being steadfastly backed by the insistence of their parents that the order is grossly unfair and totally at variance with the laws governing the attendance of children in the public schools of the city.  
On the other hand, the school board officials declare that their action is not an effort to segregation.

is charged with being, by the colored people merely a subterfuge and the point to the fact that only last year the board claimed that it was caused by the shortage of money in the board's treasury and yet the same board went forward with the plan of building a \$1,500,000 school building on the west side of the city.

It is admitted on all sides that the colored people have assumed a dignified and forceful attitude toward the question. They have backed up their verbal protests by filing a written protest to the board. This document is dated Dayton, Ohio, August 3, 1924. To the Board of Education of Dayton Public Schools: Hon. W. D. Blaik, president; Prof. Paul C. Stetson, superintendent, Greeting We, the parents and representative of that part of the citizenship of Dayton called the "colored group," herewith assembled, arise to protest against the establishment of four new rooms for colored children in the Willard district. These rooms if positive segregation are proposed, designated, and ordered, are now assembled in the basement of what is commonly known as the Willard school.

By the repeal of certain laws in 1886 and 1887 such an act as the establishment of these rooms "for colored only" became a statutory offense and rendered recourse sure and certain.

In the full right of our citizenship and for the good of our Dayton school system, as well as for the welfare of all Negro children who must suffer the ignominy of such segregation and discrimination, yet because of their youth, dare not protest. We the parents and rightful guardian of their future, insist upon the immediate distribution of these rooms as per the well established policies of district. All to which we subscribe, the Parents Protective Association.



The tactics of the operators of the infamous "dollar-down and dollar-a-week," schemes as conducted by the credit clothing store of Askin & Marine again came to light this week when a collector for that concern by the name of C. A. Skaggs approached Aaron Moore, Sr., well known and reputable citizen to collect a bill which was contracted by his son Benjamin Moore, and according to Moore and the witnesses at the barber shop where he is employed, upon Moore's failure to fork up the cash he was assaulted with a black jack and further threatened.

#### Minor Purchased Silk Shirt

Benjamin Moore, aged 20 years, a son of Aaron Moore is said to have gone to the Askine & Marine Store some time last June and purchased a silk shirt on the installment plan. It was this bill that Skaggs was endeavoring to collect from the father of the Moore boy. The white collector approached the aged and sight affected man at the shop of James Graves, on Depot Street, Monday afternoon, and demanded that he immediately settle the account. According to the statement of Moore he told the collector that he didn't have the money and would call at the store later and attend to the same, whereupon the collector became thoroughly enraged and pulled a tan black-jack from his pocket and struck him as he sat on a chair in the shop. Moore states that if he had not thrown up his arm to ward off the blow his skull would have possibly been crushed.

#### Henderson Refuses Felonious Assault Warrant

The aged man went to the office of Esquire J. L. Henderson, who is acting in the absence of Esquire William Sellers, and applied for a warrant for the collector on the charge of felonious assault and according to Moore, a man by the name of Pierce who is said to issue warrants at the office, refused to charge felonious assault in the warrant and merely issued it on the minor charge of assault and

battery. Moore stated to a representative of The News that he insisted on a felonious assault charge and had witnesses to substantiate his statement that he was assaulted with a deadly weapon. A representative of The News called at the office of Esquire Henderson for information concerning the case and Pierce as well as Esquire Henderson refused to show the paper or to state what disposition was made of the case.

#### Collector Fined Ten Dollars.

The collector was given a hearing on Tuesday afternoon resulting in a fine of ten dollars being imposed. He denied having struck Moore with a black jack, but stated that he did strike him with his fist.

The Askin & Marine Company is the same concern whose manager and assistant manager violently assaulted a colored woman several months ago when she called to enquire as to the cause for the company's failure to deliver a dress which she purchased there. The woman was beaten in the face and knocked from the store. A fine was imposed on the brutal manager and judgment was rendered against the concern in a lawsuit which was tried in Court.

Following the occurrence day afternoon at which Moore was assaulted the among the local Negro community was general that as long as groes patronize such concerns alone are responsible for the treatment which they receive. The

utable concerns in the city who cater to the trade of Negroes afford protection against such needless assaults and there is no excuse for offering patronage to the places where such brutal treatment will be accorded.



**Legality of the Color Line in the Primary**

Court.

"No constitutional rights of the plaintiffs in error were infringed by holding that this cause of action had ceased to exist. The bill was for an injunction that could not be granted at that time. There was no constitutional obligation to extend the remedy beyond what was prayed.

"Decree affirmed."

It is to be hoped that we shall soon have a case before the Supreme Court which will enable the Court to render an opinion on the Constitutional question of the legality of the color line in the primary law and rules of party organizations which work discrimination against partisans on account of race and color. Such an opinion is imperatively demanded by the condition of affairs that has developed and which confronts the race at every point of its political life.

The dominant political party in the Southern States has made a rule, which has very general application, that Afro-Americans can not vote in the Democratic primary. By parity of reasoning they can not be voted for in a Democratic primary. If you can't vote or be voted for in a primary you are disfranchised to all intents and purposes. As the Lilywhites of the South, who have control now of the Republican party machinery in the Southern States are striving to enforce the same rule, it is easy to be seen that it is of paramount importance to the race to have the highest court determine just what a primary law means and who are eligible to vote in a primary, whatever the party label it may arrogate to itself.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE holds that no political party has authority in the Constitution to restrict its membership on account of race or color, or on account of red heads and black heads, and that no State has power to pass a primary or election law which will mean the same thing in operation, as a political party is not a private snap but a public institution justified and regulated by law to determine in the last analysis who shall make and enforce the laws under which we live and for the maintenance of which we are all taxed equally.

It is much to be regretted, therefore, that the Federal Supreme Court has just affirmed the decision of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals in refusing to grant an injunction to restrain the Democratic executive committee of Houston and the judges of election from holding a strictly white primary. Justice Holmes said:

"If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance it would present a grave question of constitutional law and we should be astute to avoid hindrances in the way of taking it up. But that is not the situation. The rule promulgated by the Democratic Executive Committee was for a single election only that had taken place long before the decision of the Appellate

11-8-24



Discrimination - 1924.

## Bishops Are Segregated At Luncheon

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There was a special table for the bishops, but the two Negro bishops in attendance—Bishop Denby and Bishop Delaney—were seated at the restricted tables. Archbishop Phillips was also at one of the tables for colored. Japanese and Chinese divinity students were among the

white divinity students, but the Negro students were mixed in with the Negro rectors, bishops and laity. Among the ministers present were the Revs. Haevoel Young, Talb and Thomas and their wives and Revs. Logan and Bright.

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5 7 C. EVENING WORLD  
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The strikers declare they will absent themselves from the exercises not because the girl chosen is a Negro, but because the school authorities failed to announce until late in the year that only scholastic activities would be considered in rating the class.

On the other hand, it is claimed by the greater part of the student body, by all of the faculty and by members of the School Board that there is no foundation for such a charge.

"In the first place," they declare, "the announcement was made to the entire school at the beginning of the year that athletic activities and such things would not count. In the second place, even were the standings so calculated, Hilda Borden would still win, because throughout her school life she has taken part in every school activity but athletics. She didn't take part in that because the students themselves wouldn't let her."

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Meanwhile, her so-called "supporters," backed by their parents in

the majority of cases, have made plans for a dinner and dance to be held in Philadelphia while the exercises at Darby are going on.

L. B. Cassel, in whose name the dinner reservation was made, late yesterday refused to comment on the case and refused to say whether his son, a graduate this year, would take part in the commencement exercises.

"We have nothing to say," he remarked. "It is up to the school authorities to make all statements. If they say they are going ahead, I presume they will. It is their business."

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The 23 protesting students motored from Darby to McCallister Hall, Spring Garden street, near Eighteenth, where they held a dinner dance and did their best to have a good time. None of the 23, however, had ascertained whether their action would cost them their diplomas.

Meanwhile, the remaining 37 members of the class, excepting one, who was ill, and a girl married within the week, received their diplomas amid the plaudits of their friends and relatives.

The dissenters insisted that Polissena Olympia Baccini, the salutatorian, should have been valedictorian, and tried to force their views upon Superintendent Walter R. Douthett, Principal Conrad T. Waldie and the school board. These, however, remained adamant in their decision. Superintendent Douthett said: "Of course they will get their diplomas. I am really sorry for them. There is nothing as dear in life as the memories associated with commencement night, and these dissenters have missed the sweetest fruit of their high school career."

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Pennsylvania.

## JIM CROW IS O. K'D BY BIG 'EDUCATORS'

### Howl Down Plans For Better Schools

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—Discussion at the session of the national educational congress Wednesday, June 18, in the Union Baptist church, Fitzwater St., centered around the "double system of education" in Pennsylvania. An attempt to have resolutions passed calling upon the state superintendent of education to abolish special schools for our children was defeated.

The resolutions were offered by the Rev. T. D. Atkins, pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist church, West Philadelphia, president of the Baptist ministers' conference in this city. They declared that the "existing two systems of public schools in the state of Pennsylvania are inconsistent with the constitution of Pennsylvania."

Dr. L. Pinckney Hill, president of the Cheney State Normal school, Cheney, Pa., spoke on the educational advantages.

"There is no such thing," he declared, "as racial equality. There is no equality between two blades of grass, between any two men, or between any two races. The only kind of equality worth talking about is equality of opportunity."

The best element of citizens here condemned the educational congress for its stand in fostering Jim Crow schools and denounced it as a useless organization. It is, some claim, dominated by what were termed "head-rag leaders" and the "yessir-boss" type.

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## Prejudice Of Southerners And Authority Over White Nurses Leads To Rebuff

Dr. John P. Turner Turned Down By Health Directors—Sought Place On Hospital Staff.

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Although a group of white high school students in Darby, Pa., protested against the appointment of a colored girl, Hilda Bolden, as valedictorian of their class, and threatened to hold separate commencement exercises of their own, the school authorities led by Walter R. Donthett, superintendent of Schools in Darby, stood by the colored girl.

"So far as we are concerned there is no race distinction in the schools," Mr. Donthett is quoted as saying.

Mr. Donthett's stand, based on Miss Bolden's excellence as a student, elicited a letter of appreciation from the N. A. A. C. P., which said in part: 7-28-24

"Unequivocal and courageous action like yours in refusing to listen to race prejudice will be a source of much encouragement to other colored children who will aspire to high records, knowing that they will be given that which they earn."

#### ERA OF EXPANSION FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

THE most gigantic task ever undertaken by an educational institution has just been announced by the University of Pittsburgh. Plans have been submitted to the City of Pittsburgh for the approval of a 52-story building which will accommodate all the schools of the University except the medical and dental schools. Twelve thousand human beings, in search of wisdom may be comfortably taught in this cathedral of learning at the same time. Thus the superhuman achievements of our present Golden Age are overshadowed by still greater endeavor. A pillar of stone and mortar touching the vaulted skies will commemorate the deeds and the spiritual devotion of those who have envisioned the future. Pittsburgh American

The citizens' committee for this project is composed of a group of millionaires who are internationally known for their industrial achievements. They are men who have made their fortunes directly through the employment of the unskilled laboring man, both white and black. In the erection of this educational monument, they will perpetuate the memories of their families as no other medium can do. Overnight, such family names as: Mellon, Armstrong, Babcock, McEldowney, Snyder, Oliver and a host of others that comprise this committee, will have attached thereto something of educational and benevolent significance. But what of the toiler who made this condition possible? What of his children? What benefits will accrue to them? 11-14-24

The Pittsburgh American believes the answer to these questions will determine the greatness or the weakness of Pitt. Great buildings alone do not make a school great. Harvard has remained the most celebrated of American universities because of that New England spirit which accorded to all men, rich and poor, equality of opportunity within its walls. The Pittsburgh American is authoritatively informed that Pitt has limited the enrollment of Jews and Negroes. No restrictions are placed on pure Nordics who have shown in many instances a disposition to ignore the opportunities offered. If the policy at Pitt is to prescribe and circumscribe the "lesser breeds without the law," it is to be hoped

that in the future, it will adopt a program consonant with justice and reason. For any attempt at limiting the source or supply of knowledge to a chosen few, destroys the very essence of the knowledge imparted. If Pitt is to be dominated by the unwieldy power of a few selfish millionaires, the plan and purpose of a truly great university is at once and for all time doomed to failure. PITTSBURGH THEATRES MAKE USE OF THE REAR DOOR

A fair indication of the growing wealth of theatre owners in Pittsburgh may be determined from the announcement last week by the owners of the Grand and Ritz theatres on Fifth Avenue that Colored patrons, after they purchase their tickets must enter the theatres from the rear entrances, where they will be least offensive to the desired white patrons. This segregated and un-American policy is a "slap in the face" to the thousands of Colored theatre-goers who have enriched these erstwhile poverty stricken ingrates to the extent that they feel justified in issuing such an order. So long as their business is confined to a little two-by-four death trap, the Colored patron is a welcome guest. In truth the business is oftentimes solely dependent upon his patronage. But as soon as the business justifies an expansion into larger quarters the Colored man or woman is doomed to proscription. In this respect Pittsburgh is no different from any Southern city. And the conditions are becoming worse daily.

When a certain lady of our race demanded the return of her money upon ascertaining that she was "jim-crowed," the ticket seller, a white girl with a soul and a sense of the obvious injustice of the practice replied, "I don't blame you at all for demanding your money." Thus the system is offensive even to members of the white race who have not allowed their sensibilities to become dull to fair play. Pittsburgh American

Theatre-goers of our group have two alternatives from which to choose. They may attend the jim-crow theatre to see a picture which may have some educational or recreational value or they may refuse to go where their sense of pride and honor may be injured with impunity. Thanks to the growing race consciousness, race pride and personal honor that are reclaiming the great masses of Negroes and instilling within them a desire to own and control those things which make for happiness, contentment and financial returns from their own investments. We must emancipate our soul from the white man's caste system. If we are not content to be treated as dogs and slaves, we must arise in our own might and throw off the prejudices that our enemies would use to hold us fast. 8-29-24



**WOULDN'T HAPPEN IN THE SOUTH.**

Just the other day the New York world observed that the worst recent achievements of negroes have been in the North and West, not in the South. In the same newspaper Saturday appeared two news articles illustrative of the fact that the negro fares worse in the North than anywhere else. The first dealt with the efforts of students of Columbia University, New York, to drive a negro out of a university dormitory, because they do not wish to be associated with him. Yet Columbia University stands for absolute equality of the races. Obviously in the South, where social equality is neither desired nor pretended, such an incident could not happen. Here the races attend separate colleges and universities.

The second item deals with a popularity contest put on by some society girls in Flushing, New York. In order to get the public to attend a ball for the benefit of a local hospital, they asked the community's newspaper to conduct the contest. When it was discovered that the largest number of votes was being cast for a negro girl also a college student, the girls called the contest off and thus subjected her, despite her popularity, to embarrassment and humiliation that could have been avoided. Nothing like that has ever happened in the South.

All of this goes to prove that the Northern pose and profession of friendship for the negro is a sham and a delusion. However many exceptions there may be, the best friend that the negro has ever had is the Southern white. If the race problem is ever solved anywhere, it will be in the South.

Y. C. EVENING WORLD  
APRIL 7, 1924

**OPINION IS SWINGING TO NEGRO AT COLUMBIA**

**Official Action in Wells Case Will Be Taken To-Day.**

Columbia University is taking official action to-day with respect to the resolution passed last week by student residents of Furnald Hall urging the

removal from that dormitory of Frederick Wells, Negro law student. The belief is general action will be favorable to Wells at a meeting to be held at 5 o'clock, called by Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, Chairman of the Resident Halls Committee.

Popular opinion has swung to Wells since the publication of the resolution. A petition urging that the Negro student be not interfered with already has 200 names. J. B. Rucker, Chairman of the Furnald Hall Committee says that he and his committee were told that a majority of the students in the hall wanted Wells put out, but now learns that only a handful desired it, the majority being in favor of his retention.

**NEW YORK CITY WORLD  
APRIL 5, 1924  
DEFIES DEATH NOTE**



**FREDERICK W. WELLS**  
BY WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER  
YESTERDAY

**KKK DEATH THREAT TO NEGRO STUDENT**

**Two Letters, One Under Door, Other Mailed, Reach Columbia Law Scholar.**

**HE'S DETERMINED TO STAY. Meanwhile Both Sides Prepare for Test Before Officials.**

Two letters purporting to come from the Ku Klux Klan were left yesterday at the door of Frederick Wells, Negro law student at Columbia University, who has been the object of a bitter upflare of racial feeling among students in Furnald Hall, culminating in the burning of a flaming cross on the campus early Thursday.

One of the letters, threatening death, was scrawled in pen, inclosed in a plain envelope, which Wells found under his door when he returned to the dormitory early yesterday. It had not gone through the mails. The other, typewritten, reached Wells in the afternoon postal delivery. It pointed out that "to a real white man the presence of a Negro, the touch of one, is absolutely repulsive," and suggested Wells heed the advice to surrender his lodgings in the dormitory.

Highly excited by now over the strain of the last few days, Wells repeated his assertion he would stay in Furnald Hall. He denied vociferously that he has cried since the trouble started; he denied he had passed any night away from the dormitory. He raged against the Klan.

**Prepare for Final Test.**

Meanwhile, both sides at Furnald Hall were preparing yesterday for the final test before the university authorities. J. B. Rucker, Chairman of the Hall Committee, which voted at a meeting early in the week to ask Wells's dismissal, presented the resolutions yesterday to Dean Hawkes. The Dean already has said the Negro will not be disturbed.

More than 100 signatures had been attached last night to the petition calling on the committee to retract its action, and it was expected this will be placed in Dean Hawkes's hands tomorrow. Less than 200 students live in the hall.

Dr. C. M. Mantell, one of the ten members of the committee, handed his resignation to Mr. Rucker yesterday, being the second to quit since the trouble started. Lawrence R. Goldberg, a student in the School of Journalism, was the first.

"The whole thing is a tempest in a teapot, and I don't want anything more to do with it," Dr. Mantell said

last night concerning his resignation. His voice and manner indicated disgust.

**Denies Any Klan Feeling.**

Mr. Rucker, who has refused to discuss the matter previously with newspaper men, issued a statement yesterday expressing his regret at the intervention of the Ku Klux Klan.

"It is greatly to be regretted that the Klan was introduced in what is an entirely domestic affair at Columbia University," he said. "Certainly there was no hint of Klan feeling in the deliberations of the Hall Committee."

"The matter was brought to my attention, as Chairman of the committee, and after positive demands that something be done I called a meeting. It was argued the presence of Mr. Wells could not but cause friction, and that it would be tactful for him to withdraw. It was resolved a recommendation to this effect be made. I did not vote."

"I am not a Klansman. I did not help incite feeling against Mr. Wells, and my part has been confined to the proper functions of Chairman of the committee."

Detectives were in Furnald Hall again last night, to guard against any further hostilities.

**ASK THAT WELLS BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN HALL**

**One Hundred Young Men Sign Petition Urging That Wells Be Allowed To Remain In Furnald Hall.**

**DEAN HAWKES FIRM IN SUPPORT OF STAND**

New York, N. Y., April 7—Dean Hawkes, Chairman of the Committee of Residence Halls of Columbia University remains unshaken in his determination to ignore the petition of several young men residents of Furnald Hall, urging the ousting of Frederick Wells, Negro law student, from residence in the building.

Wells recently moved into the building and his residence there has created considerable protest while other students have rallied to his support. A demonstration

in which the fiery cross, symbol of Ku Klux Klan, was burned on the campus opposite the hall was staged Wednesday night for the avowed purpose of intimidating Wells and forcing him to give up his lodgings in the building. The protest against the colored law student has been led by J. A. Rucker, of Norfolk, it is said, a senior law student and Chairman of the Hall Committee. Following the ominous demonstration of Wednesday night, detectives, members of the New York Bomb Squad, have guarded the building against uncertain developments.

A counter petition containing 100 signatures, more than half of the residents of the hall, has been presented to the University authorities requesting that Wells be allowed to remain in his quarters and asserting to the effect that the petition presented by young Rucker and his supporters deliberately misrepresents the sentiments of the majority of students domiciled in the building.

**DEAN HAWKES STATEMENT**

Dean Hawkes's statement indicated that those who wanted Wells ousted would get scant comfort from the authorities.

"The residence halls of the University are for the benefit of all the students," he said. "If a man finds his surroundings uncongenial there is no need for him to stay. There are waiting lists of hundreds, and any vacancies can be filled at once."

"It has not been the usage to exclude men from the residential halls on the ground of their parentage. At the time application is made for a room, there is no inquiry into the race of the applicant."

"There have always been Negroes at Columbia, as well as students of other nationalities, and no discrimination is countenanced against any."

J. B. Rucker of Norfolk, Va. Chairman of the Hall Committee of Furnald Hall and leader in the fight against Wells, refused to deny or affirm Klan connections.

While the campus was buzzing with rumors, Lawrence R. Goldberg of Marblehead, Mass., a member of the Hall Committee of Furnald Hall, announced his resignation because of adoption by the committee, Tuesday, of a resolution urging university authorities to ask Wells to leave. At least four other members are expected soon to resign.

In resigning, Goldberg attacked Rucker for "deliberately misrepresenting the feeling of the majority of students in the hall with regard to the Wells matter."



"I believe Mr. Rucker, self-appointed Chairman, is not the type of man I desire to associate with," Goldberg said.

**GOLDBERG ATTACKS RUCKER**  
Rucker, Goldberg declared, was asked to resign at a meeting of the committee early in March, but refused, although a second vote of confidence in him failed to pass. Mrs. Lawton, in charge of the Furnald Hall office, accused Rucker of "overstepping his authority" when he ordered her yesterday to see that newspaper men who entered the hall were "followed." She declined to carry out the "order," she said.

Only a blackened spot, just north of the baseball diamond, marked the place where the cross, a crude affair with a mop handle for a cross piece, was set afire by a group of twenty-five men who came to the campus in automobiles, donned white robes, according to student observers, and then fled after lighting the kerosene-saturated structure.

The charred remains of the cross uprooted by students led by Maryland Gale, '25 a law student and son of Dean Gale of Rochester University, rested yesterday in the Furnald Hall room of Prof. Frederick Hofher, instructor of French and a Major in the French Army during the war. He is expected to submit a memorandum of the cross-burning episode to which he was a witness, to Dean Haynes.

"I have talked to several students supposed to have witnessed the burning of the cross," Dean Hawkes said. "I feel sure it was done by non-students."

**BELIEVE OUTSIDERS SET**  
Well, who remained in his room while students glimpsed the fiery cross, ran through the halls shouting "Down with the Negro," reiterated his determination to stay in Furnald Hall, unless university authorities ask him to leave, and promised to "show his teeth" if students opposed to his staying attempted force.

"It will take more manly men than those who now oppose me to oust me," he said. "I hope my children, if ever I have any, will inherit the pride for my race that I feel more than ever now."

Sentiment in Furnald Hall rapidly appears to be swinging in support of Wells, Joseph Zavatt, senior law student, who heads a group of students that circulated a petition against the action of the Hall Committee, said.

"There are other Southerners here," Zavatt continued; "men from some of the finest families in the South. They don't wish to sign their names, but they will protest against the committee's action just the same by secret ballot."

**HIGHLY EDUCATED**  
Wells explained that he has his

Master of Arts degree from Yale University, majoring in economics, and that he took his Bachelor's degree at Ohio State University. He is a friend and fraternity brother of Paul Robeson, the Negro actor cast for the lead in Eugene O'Neill's mooted play, "All God's Chillun Got Wings."

"Certainly, I'm going to stay," he said. "I am trying to do a full year's work in this semester, and I came down here to live only to have more time and facilities for study. If the university people tell me to go, I'll go; but if any student asks me to quit I'll ask him to leave my room. And if violence is offered, I'll take steps to protect myself."

**GEORGIANS STARTED IT**  
It is Wells's plan to have with him this summer his younger brother, Enloe, whom he is helping to support while he is studying medicine. Enloe is at De Witt Clinton High School this spring studying science in preparation for his medical course.

The petition drafted yesterday is addressed to the Hall Committee, which, meeting Tuesday night, adopted resolutions suggesting to Dean Hawkes and other officials that Wells be removed. It asks that the committee retract its action. Among the signatures is Robert G. Wood, Jr., who comes from Dallas, Texas. Prominent in circulating it were Joseph Zavatt, a senior law student, and Maryland Gale, in the law class of 1925 and the son of the Dean of Freshmen at Rochester University.

Wells has reserved his room in Furnald Hall for next year and has paid a deposit on a room in Hartley Hall, another Columbia dormitory, for the summer session, when Furnald Hall will not be open.

**NEW YORK CITY WORLD**  
**APRIL 3, 1924**

**RACE PREJUDICE AT COLUMBIA.**  
Great credit is due Dean Hawkes, Chairman of the Committee on Residence Halls at Columbia, for settling a question of race discrimination in the dormitories promptly and decisively. Having been handed a protest by the House Committee of Furnald Hall against the presence of a Negro student in the building, Dean Hawkes pointed out that there have always been Negroes at Columbia, that no student has been excluded from any privilege on account of race or parentage, and that the residents of Furnald Hall who do not like it there can go elsewhere.

If citizens are to be on an equal footing anywhere, they should be equal in a university, where the only class distinctions officially recognized are made on a basis of intellectual attainment. There are, of course, instances of race prejudice in the colleges as well as anywhere else. That is unavoidable. Yet if the university or college authorities refuse to take cognizance of social

antipathies or distrust, they go a long way toward relegating racial rivalries to the place they deserve in the educated mind.

## FEDERAL COUNCILS COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS ENDORSES COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S REFUSAL TO OUST NEGRO STUDENT — SUPPORTS STUDENT'S STAND.

Upon learning that Dean Herbert E. Hawks of Columbia University had declined to accede to the request of some white students that Frederick M. Wells, Negro law student residing in Furnald Hall, be ousted from his room, Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary on the Church and Race Relations, of the Federal Council of Churches, wrote Dean Hawkes expressing appreciation of the firm liberal stand which the Dean had taken against such prejudiced action.

Dr. Haynes said: "Your statement that men who do not like the democratic policy of the University residence halls can go elsewhere will meet the hearty commendation of all liberal-minded alumni as well as all others who believe in equality of opportunity for all America."

Dr. Haynes also wrote to Mr. Wells urging him to stand firm and promising any needed assistance in the following words: "As an alumni of the University and one of the former Negro students to enjoy its privileges, I commend the position you have maintained in what is by no means a personal matter. You are acting not only for your personal interest

but also for the academic opportunity of a great company of aspiring Negro youth. There is also involved a principle of freedom vital to every American of whatever creed or color whether in academic halls or out of them. May you, therefore, stand firm in your determination to remain where you are. This Commission on the Church and Race Relations, and the Federal Council of which it is a part, is ready to assist you in this matter in any needed way."



Hon. J. N. Dolley who has announced himself as candidate for State Senator of Shawnee County. He is a man of great experience and ability, one who will go the last ditch for whatever Shawnee County needs. He is well known all over the state. He has served in both branches of the Legislature. Speaker of the House once. Served for four years in the Senate from abauunsee County. He was Chairman of the State Central Committee and brought the bacon home for the party. He was State Bank Commissioner for years. He knows more of the ins and outs of the State House than any man living. He only asks the Republican voters to vote for the best interests of the party.

## READING PA. TRIBUNE APRIL 2, 1924 RACE QUESTION IN UNIVERSITIES

Caucasian prejudice against the Negro has again asserted itself in an American university. A group of white students resident in one of the dormitories at Columbia has petitioned for the ejection of a Negro student. Another white group in the same dormitory has opposed the petition; and it is interesting to note that one of these is a Texan. Dean Hawkes chairman of the University committee on residence halls, has announced that the discrimination requested would not be permitted. That seems an end of the matter, and, in all the circumstances, a very proper end.

Than the Caucasian prejudice against the Negro, nothing is more difficult to discuss with wisdom. But this much surely can be said: the attitude of white toward Black in America ought to be friendly. Both are human beings; both are Americans; both are citizens of the same republic. The spirit which animates both should therefore be that of kindness and helpfulness.

A Negro in quest of the higher education is a figure to command the sympathy and the admiration of every just-minded Caucasian—even of one who is convinced that the Negro is creating unhappiness for himself. He has before him a gauntlet to run that is unknown to the white student. At every step he must encounter antagonism. That he is willing to face this ordeal, and to persevere to the end against it, speaks volumes for the genuineness of his aspiration and for the strength and worth of his character. To every such Negro every member of the superior and dominant race ought to, and every generous and chivalrous member will, extend helping, not raise a hindering, hand.



# THE MILHOLLAND INCIDENT.

From now until the end of the national campaign the party is going to be embarrassed by what happened to Emmett Jay Scott, to Lucy D. Slowe and to Mrs. Addie Hunton at the residence of Mr. John Milholland this week. Colored persons, former friends of Inez Milholland Boissevain, were invited by Milholland himself, to be present as representatives of the colored people whom Inez Milholland loved, and to place upon her grave the wreath in memory of her work for colored womankind. At the same time, the principal officers of the national woman's party, white, were at the Milholland home for a like mission.

Inez Milholland was largely responsible for the suffrage law which not only permits white women to vote, North and South, but colored women as well. As the amendment to the Constitution concerning suffrage is of later date than the grandfather clauses of the several states, there is no conflict between the two. Hence, colored women of the South are by every law entitled to the vote on the same statutory basis as white women. Inez Milholland foresaw this and worked toward this end.

It was extremely appropriate, then, that there be someone on the program to represent the colored people. As we understand it, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University, was asked to be present to participate as such a representative. For some reason or other he refrained from doing so. Possibly he was reluctant because there is a general feeling among colored people that a white man cannot effectively represent them. So Dr. Scott and Miss Slowe and Mrs. Hunton, also especially invited, went forward at Mr. Milholland's request. They were insulted unnecessarily, as was Mr. Milholland. It looks as if it is time to reorganize the woman's party.

## SEES SNUB TO NEGRO BY WOMAN'S PARTY

Inez Milholland's Father Represents Course Toward His Guests at Her Grave.

## NEGRO EDUCATOR SPEAKS

Invited After the Protest—Memorial Pageant Enacted in Adirondack Amphitheatre.

Special to The New York Times.  
WESTPORT INN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The race question was injected in a dramatic manner today into the campaign which the National Woman's Party is to wage for the election of women Representatives in Congress who will fight for legal equality of the sexes. After a memorial service for Inez Milholland (Mrs. Eugene Boissevain), who died Nov. 25, 1916, while campaigning for suffrage in the West, the delegates

gates. Then Dr. Scott was asked to say something.

"Inez Milholland had the courage to face the application of democratic principles and was not afraid to follow them to their logical end," began Dr. Scott. "Those who fight for a great idea and for a great ideal do not fear to be counted as a friend of the friendless and a defender of the weak—and she was that, and more, Howard University holds dear among its traditions the unflinching faith and courage of the woman who in the moment of her greatest triumph forgot not justice and fair play."

"At a time when we were engaged in a war to make the world safe for democracy, the great woman's suffrage parade was held in Washington. Miss Milholland was its grand marshal. As usual, the spectre of color arose and for a moment threatened to thwart the purpose of the great demonstration. When it came to placing the young women of Howard University in the college section there were those who objected. The Howard women withdrew rather than face humiliation and embarrassment. When Inez Milholland heard of this injustice, she demanded for our women their proper place. She was unwilling to participate in a parade symbolizing a movement which was not big enough to live up to the principles for which it was contending."

"She had her way. The women of Howard University took their proper place. Again the courage of righteousness had triumphed. The colored women of America have never forgotten this event and its bearing on their political hopes and aspirations. Strong leaders are always needed in just such crises."

The party workers admitted that Mr. Milholland's outburst had caused them much uneasiness. Mrs. Gaeta Wold Jowers explained why it was that none of the negroes had been placed on the program.

"We didn't want it to go out," she said, "that we were bringing in the colored people. It would be bad politics. We want to try to elect some women Congressmen in Southern States, and, after all, this is our convention—not Mr. Milholland's."

Miss Alice Paul of Washington, the Vice President of the party, said:

"This was arranged as a demonstration of women, and it was no place for colored people to speak. We had invited them to carry a wreath to the grave and their feelings were not hurt."

The services in the church were conducted by the Rev. D. C. Abbott, the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Harry W. Johnson of the Elizabethtown Congregational Church. There were eulogies by Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore of Pontiac, Mich., and Miss Mary Younger of San Francisco, Congressional Chairman of the party, who was campaigning with Mrs. Boissevain at the time of her death.

The procession up the hillside to the grave was led by the Twenty-sixth Infantry Band from Plattsburg Barracks. Young women, carrying Woman's Party Banners, and a vested choir were in line with the stream of delegates. Wreaths were placed on the grave by Mrs. Caroline Fairson of New York City, representing a Vassar College delegation; Mrs. A. J. Rose, in behalf of the Inez Milholland Chapter of the party; and by Miss Lucy Danham for the Students' Council.

A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons

gathered in a natural amphitheatre in the rear of the Milholland home, on the top of Mount Inez, this afternoon when the three-day conference of the party was brought to a close with the presentation of the Inez Milholland Memorial pageant, "Forward Into Light," in which 1,000 persons participated.

The action, which took place on a level stretch of turf backed by a wooded hill, was in the memory of women who have fought for women. A chorus of several hundred young women entered singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the Torch of Liberation was placed on the Altar of Humanity by Mrs. Robert Boissevain. In each of the episodes the torch was taken from the mound of rocks where it rested and handed to a succeeding group. Symbolically, it was brought from the dawn of history and finally entrusted to the young women, who left the pageant grounds in automobiles tonight to begin campaigning for the National Woman's Party in the coming election.

In the first episode Miss Claire Fortier of Montreal appeared as Queen Tiy of Egypt, the earliest queen to be placed on an equality with a king. Other episodes dealt with the stories of Queen Vashti, Sappho, Hortensia, Mary Woolstoncraft, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Vida Milholland appeared on a white charger in Crusader's costume, as her sister used to do in suffrage parades.

At the close of the pageant Mr. Robert Boissevain, sister-in-law of Inez, picked up the torch from the altar and handed it to the group of crusaders who were departing to do the work of the campaign for Representatives.

## SHADE OF DEAD LEADER DENOUNCES COLOR LINE

Miss Inez Milholland's Father Tells Woman's Party She Believed in Equal Rights.

WESTPORT INN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The race question was injected in a dramatic manner Sunday into the campaign which the National Woman's Party is to wage for the election of women representatives in Congress who will fight for legal equality of the sexes. After a memorial

service for Inez Milholland (Mrs. Eugene Boissevain), who died Nov. 25, 1916, while campaigning for suffrage in the West, the delegates marched out of the little Congregational Church at Lewis, twelve miles from here, and thence to the top of the nearby mountain where the feminist leader is buried.

John E. Milholland, her father, had as his house guests at Meadowmount, his country place at Lewis: Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer of Howard University, Washington; Miss Lucy D. Slowe, professor in the women's department at Howard, and Mrs. A. W. Hunton of New York City, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. None of them had been asked to take part in the speaking at the grave, and Mr. Milholland, in the midst of the services, suddenly felt unable to contain himself.

"Friends of Inez," he said with obvious emotion. "I am her father, and I want to say to you now what I had not intended to say, until now as I stand here beside her grave. I feel it my duty to speak out. If I did not, I think her spirit would rise up from the grave and say to me: 'Dad' why were you afraid?' And so I want to remind you that in the first suffrage parade Inez herself demand that the colored women be allowed to march; and now today we were told that it would mar the program to have these guests of mine speak. I have nothing to say except that Inez believed in equal rights for everybody."

There was a pause as Mr. Milholland finished, and leaders of the party talked together in low tones, and a suppressed murmur ran through the throng of delegates. Then Dr. Scott was asked to say something.

"Inez Milholland had the courage to face the application of democratic principles and was not afraid to follow them to their logical end," began Dr. Scott. "Those who fight for a great idea and for a great ideal do not fear to be counted as a friend of the friendless and a defender of the weak—and she was that, and more. Howard University holds dear among its traditions the unflinching faith and courage of the woman who in the moment of her greatest triumph forgot not justice and fair play."

"At a time when we were engaged in a war to make the world safe for democracy, the great woman's suffrage parade was held in Washington. Miss Milholland was its grand marshal. As usual, the spectre of color arose and for a moment threatened to thwart the purpose of the great demonstration. When it came to placing the young women of Howard University in the college section there were those who objected. The Howard women withdrew rather than face humilia-



tion and embarrassment. When Inez Milholland heard of this injustice, she demanded for our women their proper place. She was unwilling to participate in a parade symbolizing a movement which was not big enough and broad enough to live up to the principles for which it was contending.

"She had her way. The women of Howard University took their proper place. Again the courage of righteousness had triumphed. The colored women of America have never forgotten this event and its bearing on their political hopes and aspirations. Strong leaders are always needed in just such crises."

**Explanation.**  
"We didn't want it to go out," said a Mrs. Boyers, "that we were bringing in the colored people. It would be bad politics. We want to try to elect some women Congressmen in Southern States, and, after all, this is our convention—not Mr. Milholland's."

Miss Alice Paul of Washington, the Vice-President of the party said:

"This was arranged as a demonstration of women, and it was no place for colored people to speak. We had invited them to carry a wreath to the grave and their feelings were not hurt."

## DRAWING COLOR LINE CHARGED TO SCHOOL HEAD

Girl Was Barred From  
Teachers' Training School,  
Because of An Alleged  
Defect In Her Speech.

MEDICAL EXPERTS WHO  
TREATED HER, FOUND  
NO TRACE OF TROUBLE

Was Admitted After Alder-  
man John Wm. Smith  
Took Case to Dr. Stern,  
Vice-President, Board of  
Education.

What appeared to be a well-defined attempt at race discrimination in the New York public schools was effectually stopped through action taken by Alderman John William Smith of the

21st A. D., and Carrie Arlyne Davis of 111 West 138th street is now matriculated in the New York Teachers' Training School, 212 West 120th street.

9-27-24  
Graduating from the high school course, Miss Davis, a young colored girl, sought admission to the teachers' training course, but her application was turned down, it is alleged, by one Miss Elizabeth O'Connell, in charge of the Training School, who set up the claim that the colored girl had a decided lisp in her speech.

The girl's mother immediately arranged to have her daughter treated at the New York Post Graduate Hospital Clinic. Dr. Papart was in charge of the case, and after three months, in conference with other experts on the clinic staff, reported that there was not and had not been the slightest sign of a lisp. This report was submitted to Miss O'Connell, but that lady stubbornly refused to reconsider her previous decision that Miss Arlyne did have a lisp and so was ineligible to take the teachers' training course.

### Alderman Smith Acts.

On September 12, Mrs. Davis brought the matter to the attention of Alderman Smith, who questioned mother and daughter closely as to the facts in the case. Convinced as to the girl's eligibility, and satisfied that if it was not really a case of attempted race discrimination, it at least had all the earmarks of such a condition, Mr. Smith immediately wrote a letter to Dr. M. Samuel Stern, vice-president of the Board of Education of New York County, calling his attention to the alleged discrimination.

9-27-24  
Dr. Stern referred the case to the district superintendent, John S. Roberts, who wrote Mr. Smith, on September 16, that the matter would be inquired into, adding, however, "that it is not fair to believe that she was rejected because of 'deliberate race prejudice' because we are very anxious to have colored young men and women of good character and education become teachers in our

schools.

### Girl Finally Admitted.

As a result of the prompt action of Alderman Smith, Miss Davis was admitted to the Training School on Friday, September 19, just one week after the matter was brought to his attention. The correspondence in the case is as follows:

#### ALDERMAN SMITH'S LETTER

Sept. 12, 1924.

Dr. M. Samuel Stern,  
Vice-President, Board of Education,  
500 Park Avenue, New York City.  
My dear Dr. Stern:

I am writing you on behalf of Miss Carrie Arlyne Davis, a young colored girl who has graduated from one of our high schools, and who has used her every endeavor to enter the New York Teachers' Training School, at 120th street, between 7th and 8th avenues. I am reliably informed by the young lady and her mother that although she has exhausted every remedy to enter the Teachers' Training School, that Miss Elizabeth O'Connell, the lady in charge, seems to have put every stumbling block in her way, claiming that the young girl has a DECIDED LISP.

After having been first informed by Miss O'Connell that she felt she had a lisp, the young lady's mother sent her to the New York Post Graduate Hospital Clinic to have the trouble removed, if possible. After a full three months course there, as I am informed, it was decided by the professors in charge that there was not, is not, and will not be any lisp whatsoever in the case of this young girl. Personally I have interviewed the young lady for more than an hour and have asked her every possible question whereby a lisp may be detected, and I find that her pronunciation, her manner of expressing herself in the English language, is about as good as that of any person with whom I have come in contact.

To my mind it seems that this is a case of deliberate race prejudice, which ought not to exist in our public schools, and I am satisfied that your eminent fairness will see it that this thing does not continue. I am also informed that unless this girl can enter the Teachers' Training School during the early part of next week that she will be barred until sometime next year.

While these people are poor, they are honest, respectable and hardworking, and the mother, to my knowledge, has made every sacrifice to bring her daughter up as a good mother should, and to give her the best education which may be possible. They live at 111 West 138th street, only a few doors from my residence.

I trust that you will give this matter your immediate and serious attention and that you will see to it that full justice is done in the premises. Thanking you in advance for your prompt

action in this matter, believe me to be, most sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN WM. SMITH,  
Alderman, 21st A. D.  
City of New York

#### DR. STERN'S REPLY

Board of Education  
The City of New York  
500 Park Avenue

September 15, 1924.

Hon. John W. Smith,  
145 West 138th St.,  
New York City.

Dear sir:

Mr. Stern has requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of recent date, and to state that he has taken up the matter with the Superintendent of Schools, who is having the same investigated. Yours very truly,

(Signed) MARY SOLOVICK  
Confidential Secretary to M. Samuel Stern, Vice-President, Board of Education.

Board of Education  
The City of New York  
Office of

The Superintendent of Schools  
500 Park Avenue

C.—SUBJECT: Admission of Miss Carrie Arlyne Davis to the New York Training School for Teachers.

September 16, 1924

Hon. John William Smith,  
Alderman of the 21st District,  
145 West 138th street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Your letter of September 12th to the Hon. M. Samuel Stern, Vice-President of the Board of Education, in reference to the admission of Miss Carrie Arlyne Davis to the New York Training School for Teachers at 119th street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh avenues, has been referred to me.

I shall make inquiries as to the reasons why this young lady has been rejected, but I feel, however, that it is not fair to believe that she was rejected because of 'deliberate race prejudice,' because we are very anxious to have colored young men and women of good character and education become teachers in our schools. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN S. ROBERTS,  
District Superintendent



Discrimination—1924

DEAN OF COLUMBIA  
REFUSES TO TOLERATE  
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
COLORED STUDENTS

Prejudiced Graduates Demand to Dislodge Law Student From Furnald Hall

Ferment among Columbia University students living in Furnald Hall over the discovery that a colored student had been given a room in the building resulted Tuesday night, at a meeting of the House Committee, in a decision to transmit to the university authorities the suggestion that for the peace of all concerned he be asked to leave.

Members of the committee, in particular J. B. Rucker, Chairman, a senior law student of Norfolk, Va., refused to make any statement after the meeting. It was learned, however, this action will be taken and that the matter will be in the hands of Dean Hawkes, as chairman of the University committee on residence halls, probably today.

Earlier yesterday Dean Hawkes was informed of the situation in Furnald Hall, and in a statement pointed out that students dissatisfied with their surroundings were privileged to change them, and that discrimination against any one on the matter of race would not be countenanced.

The student in question is Frederick W. Wells, enrolled in the law classes. He comes from Tennessee and completed his academic studies at Ohio State University and Yale.

Furnald Hall is occupied only by graduate students. Japanese, Chinese and Hindus are accommodated there, and no protest has been made against them.

Some trouble has arisen before over colored students working at the building. On one occasion an elevator man, long employed in Furnald Hall, complained to the House Committee about treatment by some of the students, and much bad feeling resulted. Then, in the last few days, students discovered Wells had been given a room in the hall.

Wells moved in early in March. His presence was not noticed at first. Later friends of his race visited him. Monday night complaints were laid before L. H. Hill, member of the committee who comes from near Atlanta,

instructions were given to committeemen to find how widespread was the feeling against Wells. The meeting last night brought the matter to a head.

D. R. White, member of the committee representing the fifth floor, on which Wells is, and an instructor in physics, reported that Wells was respectably clean in his personal habits and did nothing that would annoy neighbors. There are others he would rather see go, so far as tidiness and conduct were concerned.

It was decided, however, in view of the fact that many students had threatened to move unless something were done, to suggest that Wells be asked to depart as the easiest solution of the problem.

Dean Hawkes' statement indicated that those who wanted Wells ousted would get scant comfort from the authorities.

"The residence halls of the University are for the benefit of all the students," he said. "If a man finds his surroundings uncongenial there is no need for him to stay. There are waiting lists of hundreds, and any vacancies can be filled at once."

"It has not been the usage to exclude men from the residential halls on the ground of their parentage. At the time application is made for a room, there is no inquiry into the race of the applicant."

"There have always been Negroes at Columbia, as well as students of other nationalities, and no discrimination is countenanced against any."

"No formal protest in this matter has been received as yet, however, by the committee responsible for the residential halls."

No records are available to show if any colored man has had rooms before at Furnald Hall.

CONGO BRUNETTE OUT.

Running so Strong That Popularity

Contest Called  
NEW YORK, April 5.—One of all God's Chillun" will not be crowned queen of the Spanish fiesta in the state armory at Flushing on April 25. The ladies of the Green Twig Society, which was conducting the beauty and popularity contest to determine who should be queen of the fiesta, threw up the sponge today.

There will be no queen crowned. The ladies of the Green Twig Society have called the beauty and popularity contest off.

It is an open secret that the reason for the calling off of the contest is that a Congo brunette, Dorothy Herrick, threatened to defeat all of her pale-skinned sisters and snatch the crown.

Dorothy, who is a student at Hunter College, was running third when the Green Twig Society declared a misdeal. She had led early in the contest and a negro lodge of Masons of

New York.

which her father, a postoffice employee, Joseph Herrick, is past grand master, as well as the negro lodge of Elks of Flushing, were working earnestly and determinedly in her behalf.

HIGH RENT CHARGED  
BY HARLEM BUSINESS  
MAN CAUSES PROTEST

Wouldbe Tenants Must Pay  
\$50 Bonus for Privilege  
of Getting 6 Rooms

Several complaints have reached The Age office telling of what are alleged to be extortionate rents which are required of those who seek to become tenants of a building at 137th street and Seventh avenue, recently acquired by a prominent Harlem colored business man.

A statement contained in a letter to the editor, confirmed by information previously received from the pastor of one of the most influential churches of the community, is to the effect that the buyer of this property has set a rental of \$125 per month for an apartment of six rooms, and that he requires a bonus of \$50.

The letter comments on this, saying: "This man, getting his money from the public, is doing all he can to make things hard for his people. Such unlawful profiteering should be stopped, or the people who do it should be put to shame. Live and let live. This man ought to be cried down from the pulpits and house tops."

New Building on W. 139th  
St. To Set High Mark For  
Rental Prices In Harlem

5-Story House at 205, Near Lenox Ave., to Have 1, 2 and 3-Room Apartments, for Which the Enormous Rentals of \$45, \$65 and \$85, Respectively Are Demanded

A new record for high rents in Harlem has been set by the Cromwell Construction Company of 151 Lenox avenue, which is now completing a five-story apartment house at 205 West 139th street. The apartments in this house are 1, 2 and 3-rooms and the rent will be \$45, \$65 and \$85 per month.

The one room apartments are about 10 by 14 feet with a little closet to be

The two room apartments have two large rooms with a closet between and another small room as the bathroom. The three room apartments have two large and one small room with the two living rooms about 12x14 feet and the smaller room about 8x12.

Each apartment is equipped with steam heat, gas and electricity, but the cheapest materials have been used in the construction of the house. As it is a walkup apartment house, realty men in the neighborhood are surprised that the agents are asking such a high rental. They are wondering whether Harlem tenants are going to take these apartments.

The houses are to be ready for occupancy about April 1.

Contest Off  
As Society  
Mends Falter

Miss Dorothy Derrick, Home Student at Flushing, On Heels of Leader as Beauty Contest is Called Off.

NEW YORK CITY, April 10—There isn't going to be any Fiesta del Toro (literally translated "bull-fest") at the State Armory at Flushing on the night of April 25. The Green Twig Society, in the veins of whose members flows some of the oldest, bluest and finest blood in all Flushing, decided that, since the local society girls were losing

out in the popularity contest for queen of the fiesta, the best thing was to forget all about it.

The beauty and popularity contest ended with Miss Violet Meyer.

Led 'Em, So They Quit



Miss Dorothy Derrick

white, seventeen years old, daughter of a news dealer with a stand at Broadway and Prince street, in the lead. Close on her heels came Miss Dorothy Derrick, eighteen, a student at Hunter College and a granddaughter of the Right Rev. William B. Derrick, Bishop of the African Methodist Church in America. She was an honor student at Flushing High School, from which she was graduated last year.

The Green Twigs, who hold the same relative position in Flushing society that the junior league holds in priceless old Manhattan, say that Miss Meyer and Miss Derrick may be all right, nice girls and all that sort of thing, but well, they simply are not Green Twiggers. They may be the most popular girls in Flushing, but when it comes to being queen of a Fiesta del Toro, there's not a chance.

The affair was to have been held for the benefit of Flushing Hospital. Mrs. Margaret Hunter, vice-president, and Mrs. Edith B. Kneeland, secretary of the Green Twigs, announced that owing to "many misunderstandings" the beauty contest would be dropped.

Mrs. Joseph Derrick, mother of Miss Derrick said:

"I fail to see any reason for



dropping the contest. Dorothy would not have attended the ball whether she won or lost. Dorothy has been brought up in an environment equal to the best brought up Flushing girl. Our family has been in Flushing for years and we know how our neighbors feel about us. She has been reared to feel proud of her race and apologizes to no one for her Negro blood."

## Flushing Society Club Ends Popular Queen Contest When Leaders Are Not Of Society

But Business Men and Other Citizens Immediately Arrange for Another Popular Queen Contest, and Offer Valuable Prizes. Winner to Be Crowned as "Miss Flushing" in Public Fete.

Flushing, N. Y. — The fashionable Green Twig Society, which was conducting a contest for the naming of a queen in Spanish festa for benefit of the Flushing Hospital, brought the contest to a halt and declared the voting at an end when it was discovered that the girls leading in the voting were not members of the Green Twigs, and

therefore were not to be classed as society girls. One of the most popular contestants was Miss Dorothy Derrick, a colored girl, granddaughter of the late Bishop W. B. Derrick of the A. M. E. Church, a graduate of Flushing High School, and a freshman now at Hunter College.

All sorts of reports and speculations were rife as to the reason for stopping the contest, and it was pretty well understood that the basis of that action lay in the fact that the only girl who might be described as a "society" girl stood something like No. 11 in the voting. Officers of the Green Twig have been quoted as saying that the contest was ended because of misunderstanding, while the chairman of the contest committee is reported as saying that "It stirred up a great deal of bitterness, discord and trouble."

### Another Contest Staged.

As an aftermath of the action taken by the high society functionaries, a number of Flushing business men and other residents have called on the Flushing *Evening Journal*, which was conducting the contest for the Green Twigs, to take charge of another popularity contest, beginning Tuesday, April 8 and running through Saturday, May 10.

In this contest it is believed that all contestants, without regard to social or

was called off, there had been a large number of votes cast for the various candidates, but it is not known just what disposition is to be made of these votes. The most prominent of the contestants at the close were Miss Dorothy Derrick, the colored girl; Miss Mary A. Hussey, employed by the Uneda Credit Co., and Miss Violet Meyer, a 17-year-old student, whose Hebrew father runs a newsstand on Broadway, Flushing.

### VAGARIES OF PREJUDICE.

The many curious phases assumed by prejudice, whether it is based on caste, or social, or racial lines, was aptly illustrated by two happenings in the metropolitan district, reported in the daily papers of last week.

One of these incidents was caused by the action of a few students of Columbia University, headed by a Virginia fireeater, to provoke a ferment over the fact that a Negro student had been assigned a room in one of the halls attached to the University. A protest was finally lodged in the hands of Dean Hawkes, as chairman of the committee on residence halls. The building in question is occupied only by graduate students, including Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus, against whom no protest has ever been raised. The Negro student who comes from Tennessee, moved in early in March. It was reported that he was "reasonably clean in his personal habits and did nothing that would annoy neighbors."

Dean Hawkes, in a statement made upon the first hint of objection, was sufficiently explicit to settle the question of the position of the University authorities. He said:

"The residence halls of the University are for the benefit of all the students. If a man finds his surroundings uncongenial there is no need for him to stay. There are waiting lists of hundreds, and any vacancies can be filled at once.

"It has not been the usage to exclude men from the residential halls on the ground of their parentage. At the time application is made for a room, there is no inquiry into the race of the applicant.

"There have always been Negroes at Columbia, as well as students of other nationalities, and no discrimination is countenanced against any."

The other incident grew out of a newspaper popularity contest, conducted by a Flushing newspaper, under the auspices of a local social organization. A ballot was printed in each issue of the paper and the girl receiving the most votes was to be queen of a costume dance, to be held April 27 in the State armory at Flushing. To the em-

barrassment of the society people who expected to keep the contest among their own set, a young colored girl, a freshman at Hunter College and a distant connection of the late Bishop Derrick, soon assumed the lead in the number of votes cast. Then a white girl employed in a clothing concern drew ahead, which was equally distasteful to the society leader. A Jewish girl ran third. The highest name of any of those who could be classed as "a society girl" ranked eighth.

This combination of social and racial embarrassments was too much for the exclusive social organization, which had made the blunder of opening its popularity contest to the public. So two of its officers wrote to the local paper printing the ballots stating that "due to the many misunderstandings the contest would not be held." The leading contestants were reported as taking this decision philosophically enough, the only bitterness seeming to be among the members of the social club, which started the contest.

An interesting exhibit of the literature of the Columbia case was a letter mailed to the Negro student, bearing as a signature the printed label, "Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," which was addressed in his name with the title of "Mr." prefixed.

Prejudice plays some queer tricks among those who allow this unreasoning sentiment to dominate their actions.



# COLOR LINE DRAWN BRINGS REBUKE AT MILHOLLAND GRAVE

**Father of Late Mrs. Boissevain Startles Crowd at Her Tomb.**

**Voices Protest Against Shutting Negroes Out at Westport Services.**

WESTPORT INN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The race question was injected in a dramatic manner yesterday in the campaign which the National Woman's Party is to wage for the election of women Representatives in Congress who will fight for the legal equality of the sexes. After a memorial service for Inez Milholland (Mrs. Eugene Boissevain), who died Nov. 25, 1916, while campaigning for Suffrage in the West, the delegates marched out of the little Congregational Church at Lewis, twelve miles from here, and thence to the top of the nearby mountain where the feminist leader is buried.

John E. Milholland, her father, had with him three negroes who are his house guests at Meadowmount, his country place at Lewis; Dr. Emmet J. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer of Howard University, Washington; Miss Lucy D. Slowe, professor in women's department at Howard, and Mrs. A. W. Hunton of New York City, representing the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People. None of them had been asked to take part in the speaking at the grave, and Mr. Milholland, in the midst of the services, suddenly felt unable to contain himself.

**FATHER SPEAKS OUT IN DEFENSE OF NEGROES.**

"Friends of Inez," he said with obvious emotion. "I am her father, and I want to say to you now what I had not intended to say until now, as I stand here beside her grave. I

feel it my duty to speak out. If "We didn't want it to go out," she said, "that we were bringing in the white charger in Crusader's costume, as her sister used to do in suffrage parades. At the close of the pageant Mrs. Robert Boissevain, sister-in-law of Inez, picked up the torch from the altar and handed it to the group of modern crusaders who were departing to begin the work of the campaign for women Representatives."

There was a pause as Mr. Milholland finished, and leaders of the party talked together in low tones, and a suppressed murmur ran through the throng of delegates. Then Dr. Scott was asked to say something.

"Inez Milholland had the courage to face the application of democratic principles and was not afraid to follow them to their logical end," began Dr. Scott. "Those who fight for a great idea and for a great ideal do not fear to be counted as a friend of the friendless and a defender of the weak—and she was that, and more, Howard University holds dear among its traditions the unflinching faith and courage of the woman who in the moment of her greatest triumph forgot not justice and fair play."

**MISS MILHOLLAND'S COURAGE GAVE NEGROES HOPE.**

"At a time when we were engaged in a war to make the world safe for democracy, the great Woman Suffrage parade was held in Washington. Miss Milholland was its grand marshal. As usual, the spectre of color arose and for a moment threatened to thwart the purpose of the great demonstration. When it came to placing the young women of Howard University in the college section there were those who objected. The Howard women withdrew rather than face humiliation and embarrassment. When Inez Milholland heard of this injustice she demanded for our women their proper place. She was unwilling to participate in a parade symbolizing a movement which was not big enough to live up to the principles for which it was contending."

"She had her way. The women of Howard University took their proper place. Again the courage of righteousness had triumphed. The colored women of America have never forgotten this event and its bearing on their political hopes and aspirations. Strong leaders are always needed in just such crises."

The party workers admitted that Mr. Milholland's outburst had caused them much uneasiness. Mrs. Gail Wold Buyers explained why it was that none of the Negroes had been placed on the program.

The services in the church were conducted by the Rev. D. C. Abbott, the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Harry W. Johnson of the Elizabethtown Congregational Church. There were eulogies by Mrs. W. Nelson Wittermore of Pontiac, Mich., and Miss Mary Younger of San Francisco, Congressional Chairman of the party who was campaigning with Mrs. Boissevain at the time of her death.

The procession up the hillside to the grave was led by the 26th Infantry Band from Plattsburg Barracks. Young women, carrying Woman's Party banners, and a vested choir were in line with the stream of delegates. Wreaths were placed on the grave by Mrs. Caroline Fairson of New York City, representing a Vassar College delegation; Mrs. A. J. Rose, in behalf of the Inez Milholland Chapter of the party, and by Miss Lucy Banham, for the Students' Council.

A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons gathered in a natural amphitheatre in the rear of the Milholland home, on the top of Mount Inez, when the three-day conference of the party was brought to a close with the presentation of the Inez Milholland Memorial pageant, "Forward Into Light," in which 1,000 persons participated.

The action, which took place on a level stretch of turf backed by a wooded hill, was in the memory of women who have fought for women. A chorus of several hundred young women entered singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the Torch of Liberation was placed on the Altar of Humanity by Mrs. Robert Boissevain. Each of the episodes the torch was taken from the mound of rocks where it rested and handed to a succeeding group. Symbolically, it was brought from the dawn of history and finally entrusted to the young women, who left the pageant grounds in automobiles to-night to begin campaigning for the National Woman's Party in the coming election.

In the first episode Miss Claire Fortier of Montreal appeared as Queen Tiy of Egypt, the earliest Queen to be placed on an equality with a King. Other episodes dealt with the stories of Queen Vashti, Sappho, Hortensia, Mary Woolstoncraft, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Vida Milholland appeared on a white charger in Crusader's costume, as her sister used to do in suffrage parades.

At the close of the pageant Mrs. Robert Boissevain, sister-in-law of Inez, picked up the torch from the altar and handed it to the group of modern crusaders who were departing to begin the work of the campaign for women Representatives."

N. Y. C. WORLD  
AUGUST 18, 1924

# COLOR LINE MARS MILHOLLAND RITES

**Father of Deceased Suffrage Leader Protests Women's Party Negro Ban.**

**HOUSE GUESTS BARRED.**

**Convention Feared Possible Effect on South.**

WESTPORT, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A pageant, "Forward Into Light," and a church service at Lewis, near here, both in memory of Miss Inez Milholland, leader in women's activities, to-day brought to a close the annual Convention of the National Women's Party.

The pageant was held this evening on the estate of Miss Milholland's father, John E. Milholland, at Meadowmount. More than 1,000 women and girls participated and more than 10,000 persons witnessed the eight episodes.

Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco and Miss Margaret Whittemore of Detroit eulogized Miss Milholland at the memorial church service this morning. Afterwards the delegates went to Miss Milholland's grave, near the church.

An unexpected feature was added to the service at the grave when Mr. Milholland, at a time in the program when no speaking was scheduled, protested the action of leaders of the National Women's Party in what he termed "drawing the color line" and refusing to permit Negro women who were his guests to pay tribute to his daughter.

Mr. Milholland said he had requested that Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women at Howard University, Washington, and Mrs. A. W. Hunton of New York, representative of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People, who with Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer of Howard University, are guests at his home, be permitted to voice their tribute to Miss Milholland at the memorial service in the church.

Party leaders had told him, he said, that it "would mar the program to have them appear and pay tribute to her memory." This, he declared, was directly opposed to the ideas of his daughter, who, at the time of the suffrage parade in Washington some years ago, "demanded that colored people be allowed to take part in it." Miss Alice Paul and other party leaders later protested that no discrimination had been made against Mr. Milholland's guests, but admitted they felt prominence given representatives of the Negro race in any affair connected with the party campaign might work against chances of electing women nominated for Congress from the Southern States.

At the closing session of the party convention after the pageant it was announced that these women had become life members of the party and had contributed to its funds \$1,000 each:

Mrs. S. H. P. Pell and Mrs. John J. White of New York, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Martha Souder, Mrs. Katherine C. Halligan and Mrs. R. A. Fowler, all of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Dubrow of Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. E. R. Newman of Nanuet; Dr. Ethel Richardson of Quincy, Ill.; Mrs. Carl Schuyler of Denevr, Col.; Mrs. Mary P. Dickinson of Freemont, O.; Miss Laura Berrian of Washington, Miss Louise Bidder of Colorado Springs, Col., and Mrs. Wymond Bradbury of Washington.

It was also announced that thirty women had been added to the founders' list, contributing \$100 each, and that the women of Colorado had pledged \$100,000 to the party.

# Y.W.C.A. SCHOOL REFUSES GIRL ADMISSION

**Entrance Fee Sent Back To  
New Jersey Girl Because Of Color**

**DR. ALEXANDER "HOT"**



## To Omit Word "Christian"

New York, Sept. 3.—  
(Special) — Miss Lydia Gardine, of East Orange, N. J., has been refused admission to the Central School of Hygiene and Physical Education of the Young Women's Christian Association by Miss Helen McKinstry, Director of the school, because Miss Gardine is colored, according to correspondence made public today by the N. A. A. C. P. 9-5-24

Miss Gardine returned the application forms and then received in reply a letter dated August 5th as follows:

"My dear Miss Gardine:—  
"Your letter of August 1st received, together with your application blank, registration card and check for \$10.

"I am more than ever impressed with the absolute necessity of having interviews with students before we have any further business with them relative to entrance, inasmuch as I note on your application blank that you are by nationality an American Negro. If you had only mentioned this fact on your Eligibility Estimate blank, the matter would not have been carried this far.

"I am extremely sorry to be obliged to tell you that we are, by the terms of our arrangement with Central Branch, not allowed to admit colored girls to the school. If I had only known your race in the beginning, you would not have been put to all this trouble of getting your credentials which I am herewith obliged to return to you.

"Again greatly regretting the necessity for writing you in this manner, I am  
(Signed)

"HELEN MCKINSTRY,  
Director, Central School,  
Hygiene and Physical Education."

The treatment of Miss Gardine has aroused widespread indignation against Miss McKinstry and the Y. W. C. A. The N. A. A. C. P. has written to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. asking if Miss McKinstry's refusal to admit Miss Gardine to the school is officially approved by the board and inquiring further what will be the attitude of the organization in this and similar cases in the future. Dr. W. G. Alexander, prominent colored physician of Orange and former member of the New Jersey State legislature, has written a vigorous letter of protest to Miss McKinstry in which he declared:

"I would be glad if you, or some one associated with you, would explain to me why the Young Women's Christian Association retains as a part of its title the word 'Christian?' Would it not be better to call the organization Young White Women's Association, and the other part of the organization Young Colored Women's Association?"

## NEGRO QUESTION MARS MEMORIAL

### National Women's Party Explains Omission.

### FATHER MAKES PLEA AT GRAVE

### Officials Deny Slight in Service for Inez Milholland.

WESTPORT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Because they feared the results in their campaign if they invited colored persons to address them during the memorial services to Inez Milholland (Mrs. Eugene Boissovain), one of the outstanding figures of the long fight for woman suffrage, held here yesterday, members of the National Woman's Party, under whose auspices the services were held to-day are trying to explain their action in snubbing three negro guests of John E. Milholland, father of the suffragist worker, and injecting into the service the question of race.

At the service at the grave of Inez Milholland in the cemetery of the little Congregational Church at Lewis, twelve miles from here, were gathered the representatives of the Woman's Party, Mr. Milholland and the three negroes who are staying with him at his home Meadowmount; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary and treasurer of Howard University, Washington; Lucy D. Slowe, professor of the woman's department of Howard University, and Mrs. A. W. Hunton of New York city, representing the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Milholland started to speak and a hush fell over the gathering, followed by a murmur of surprise.

"Friends of Inez," he said with obvious emotion, "I am her father, and I want to say to you now what I had not intended to say, until now, as I stand here beside her grave. I feel it my duty to speak out. If I did not I think my spirit would rise up from the grave and say to me, 'Dad, why were you afraid?' And so I want to remind you that in the first suffrage parade Inez herself demanded that the colored women be allowed to march, and now to-day we were told that it would mar the program to have these guests of mine speak. I have nothing to say except that Inez believed in equal rights for everybody."

As he finished speaking a hurried consultation of the women leaders was held and then Dr. Scott was asked to say something.

"Inez Milholland had the courage to face the application of democratic principles and was not afraid to follow them to their logical end," began Dr. Scott. "Those who fight for a great idea and

for a great ideal do not fear to be counted as a friend of the friendless and a defender of the weak—and she was that, and more. Howard University holds dear among its traditions the unflinching faith and courage of the woman who in the moment of her greatest triumph forgot not justice and fair play."

The party workers admitted that Mr. Milholland's outburst had caused them much uneasiness. Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyers explained why it was that none of the negroes had been placed on the program.

"We didn't want it to go out," she said, "that we were bringing in the colored people. It would be bad politics. We want to try to elect some women Congressmen in Southern States, and after all, this is our convention—not Mr. Milholland's."

(Special to the Journal and Guide.)

New York, August 29.—The National Woman's Party, through two of its leaders, Miss Alice Paul, of Washington and Mrs. Gaeta Wold in her lifetime, who would have repudiated such a position as you have taken. If capitulation to race prejudice is to be the price of election of women to office, we sincerely hope that every one of your candidates will be defeated in the coming election."

Prompt protest against the National Woman's Party stand was also made by Lydia Gibson (Mrs. Robert Minor) who telegraphed the party as follows:

"If yesterday's New York Times quotes Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyers correctly I must protest against reactionary and shameful stand to which she commits Woman's Party. In disowning colored women the organization would show itself possessed of the privileged class outlook and therefore obsolete and reactionary. I ask therefore that my name be removed from the list of associate editors of 'Equal Rights' unless organization repudiates position indicated."

In her addresses delivered at Inez Milholland's grave, Mrs. Hunton said in part:

"Not far distant, overshadowed by the same great mountains, is the grave of John Brown. Here lies Inez Milholland who hurled herself with such tremendous force against the bulwarks of wrong that only the spirit remains. capitulation to race prejudice by

"Hers was a practical application of the Golden Rule and as you seek here today a re-incarnation of her vivid and vital personality you are challenged by her conception was no mere platitude in her life bounded by race or creed but it was a humanity itself.

"In Inez Milholland the colored Americans found a faithful and courageous friend and through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People twelve millions call her blessed."

The National Woman's Party at the grave of Inez Milholland an active member of our Association

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John E. Milholland, father of the slain suffragist, proved true up to the ideals which he had instilled into his children by his own life and square dealing. They bring into all to advance at all? Here were these grave of his daughter, Alice Paul, becomes offended. They carried this having the effrontery to refuse to inment, has never been able to square bravest and most self-sacrificing participation in the memorial because her co-workers' mouth was glibly, women and men as well will come to the Milholland tradition. Well did Inez Milholland had all her life stood realize that the road to freedom and they knew that had Inez Milholland for the square deal to her sisters, re-liberty for themselves cannot be lived she would have fought such a fearless of color tradition. She opened up over the corpses of those program and denounced them with women in their pits and programs. Those who have despised and perverted all the fire and vigor for which she was world famed. How fortunate it when they would have them omitted. Those who Southern white women was that her father was there to re-when the white woman interested more closely bound to our women to honor her with such traitorous herself in the welfare of the world than to any other race or group in feelings in their hearts and with the petty race hatred and discrimination, cursed slave heritage of bastardy—that nerve to flout her sainted memory be-But they reckoned without the leaderslike condition of servitude. The men who had loved and cherished her of the woman's party. They have all who deny them political recognition The world needs and must have more ways insisted on toadying to the also deny them freedom of thought men and women with the Milholland Southern woman and Southern sentiment and of conduct while they disport tradition bred in their very souls so ment. For some reason or other they themselves unmolested with the that this cursed race prejudice will

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## Women, at the Shrine of a Heroine. Prove Traitorous



Urges Association In Letter NEW YORK CITY SUN  
AUGUST 18, 1924

To Omit Word "Christian"

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As he finished speaking a hurried consultation of the women leaders was held. "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had the courage to please in the name of one hundred thousand Americans white and colored and was not afraid to follow them. Those who fight for a great idea and capitation to race prejudice by the same great mountains, is by the grave of John Brown. Here lies Inez Milholland who hurled herself with such tremendous force against the bulwarks of wrong that only the cowardly spirit remains.

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The National Woman's Party  
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The Late Inez Milholland  
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John E. Milholland, rather or tne seem to think it is impossible to build a strong and vigorous organization to the ideals which he had instilled on a foundation of justice and into his children by his own life and square dealing. They bring into all their plans the ancient fear of what might happen if the Southern woman becomes offended. They carried this cowardice to the very grave of the movement, has never been able to square bravest and most self-sacrificing her program in so far as we are concerned with the ideals which she and had. How long will it be before white her co-workers' mouth so glibly women and men as well will come to Inez Milholland had all her life stood for the square deal to her sisters, re-liberty for themselves cannot be regardless of color or tradition. She opened up over the corpses of those forced her fellows to include our whom they have despised and persecuted. Those very Southern white women Some people have thought that whose feelings they fear to offend are when the white woman interested more closely bound to our women herself in the welfare of the world than to any other race or group in there would be an end to stupid and the world by a blood tradition—that petty race hatred and discrimination, cursed slave heritage of bastardy and But they reckoned without the leaders like condition of servitude. The men of the woman's party. They have al-who deny them political recognition ways insisted on toadying to the also deny them freedom of thought Southern woman and Southern senti-and of conduct while they disport ment. For some reason or other they themselves unmolested with the

ignorant and helpless women of the so-called inferior race. These women ought to be making common cause to free themselves from the domination and evil influence of Southern men instead of aping their methods of Jim Crowism and persecution. If we as a Race cannot look to the white women for fair play, for sanity and now deal, how is the world going to advance at all? Here were these women at the grave of a lost leader, mourning over her memory and yet having the effrontery to refuse to invite her sisters of another race to participate in the memorial because of their color. Well did they know that such an attitude was no part of the Milholland tradition. Well did they know that had Inez Milholland lived she would have fought such a program and denounced them with all the fire and vigor for which she was world famed. How fortunate it was that her father was there to rebuke these women leaders who came to honor her with such traitorous feelings in their hearts and with the nerve to flout her sainted memory before the countenance of the father who had loved and cherished her. The world needs and must have more men and women with the Milholland tradition bred in their very souls so that this cursed race prejudice will

be scorched as she would scorch a poisonous snake wherever it raises its head. We owe to John E. Milholland a debt we will never be able to pay.



JUNE 10, 1924

FORDHAM LAW DEAN

DENIES SCHOOL WAS

UNFAIR TO NEGRO

Dean, Ignatius M. Wilkinson of Fordham University Law School today placed full responsibility on the American Law Book Company for the failure of Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Negro law school student, to receive its corpus juris prize.

The Dean denied that the law school had shown discrimination, as the woman charged. Mrs. Whaley, who will receive her degree cum laude next Thursday, was marked 100 in each of eight examinations for the prize.

"The contest of which Mrs. Whaley speaks is conducted by the American Law Book Company," the Dean said, "and is engaged in voluntarily by the students as an activity outside of the school. Fordham is in no way responsible for the contest or the award."

This year's catalog of the law school makes no mention of two other prizes won by Mrs. Whaley, but, according to Dean Wilkinson, the omission of her name was an accident.

"The names of all other students to whom the award was made at the end of the scholastic year 1922-23 also were omitted," he said.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL

AUGUST 19, 1924

### PROTEST ON "COLOR LINE" SENT TO WOMAN'S PARTY

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No. 60 Fifth avenue, announced it had sent a telegram to Alice Paul, leader of the National Woman's Party in Washington, protesting against the attempt to exclude negro speakers from the memorial services to Inez Milholland.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," said the message, "in the name of 100,000 Americans, white and colored, protests against the cowardly capitulation to race prejudice by the National Woman's Party at the grave of Inez Milholland, an active member of our association in her lifetime, who would have repudiated such a position as you have taken."

## Discrimination—1924

### SEGREGATED AT BATHING BEACH; WINS \$100 DAMAGES

New York, Jan. 4.—Attempts at segregation at the beaches of Greater New York were given a distinct setback when on Wednesday, Dec. 26 in the Seventh District court, Earl Brown, a senior at Harvard university, and Miss Marion Allen, a senior at Hunter college, this city, were awarded a sum of \$100 as damages against the Midland Beach company, Midland Beach, Staten Island, for refusing to permit them to use bathing booths at the aforementioned beach during the past summer. The case was heard before Judge Hayes and a jury of six.

Defender reporters learned that many persons of color were denied accommodations at the same place last summer, but none of them had the courage to bring suit. There is a state law here which makes it imperative that public places serve individuals irrespective of race. Dyett and Hall were the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

### SEGREGATION IN THE THEATRES

It is far too late in the day for colored citizens to accept segregation at New York theatres. The New York News from its infancy has frowned with a face of adamant against this unnecessary discrimination. When the Lafayette Theatre was first opened, the News News exposed its Jim Crow policy and its managers and lessees, Martinson and Nibur, immediately abandoned that insulting policy.

When the Lyric Theatre, on Broadway, in the celebrated Baldwin case, had drawn the color line, the New York News with others assisted in framing of the amendments to the Levy Civil Rights law introduced into the Assembly by Edward A. Johnson. To make a test case the News sent a representative to the Lyric Theatre and the color line was dropped.

The Alhambra Theatre in Harlem for many years has persisted in a Jim Crow policy. The New York News promoted a suit against that theatre on this score and Manager Phillips, as a result of the unceasing exposure of that policy, has recently informed the News that no color line discrimination will be permitted under his management. A News representative today complains that Loew's Victoria Theatre on 125th street, still refuses on one pretext or another to sell orchestra seats to colored ladies and gentlemen—we make no fight for any other class of colored people. Another representative in today's issue recounts his almost incredible experience at the Colonial Theatre, where "Runnin' Wild," the colored comedy, is running.

We urge all colored patrons thus discriminated against and in-

### PROTEST MADE BY NEGROES

Woman's Party Accused of Capitulating to Race Prejudice.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 60 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday it had sent this telegram to Alice Paul, leader of the National Woman's Party in Washington, protesting against the attempt to exclude negro speakers from the memorial services to Inez Milholland.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the name of 100,000 Americans, white and colored, protests against the cowardly capitulation to race prejudice by the National Woman's Party at the grave of Inez Milholland, an active member of our association in her lifetime, who would have repudiated such a position as you have taken. If capitulation to race prejudice is to be the price of election of women to office we sincerely hope that every one of your candidates will be defeated in the coming election."

sued to immediately invoke the law and have those drawing the color line arrested by the nearest policemen, under the Levy Law, which makes all such discrimination in New York State a crime. Force this Southern Jim-Crow policy in New York theatres to go back below the Mason-Dixon lines.

## CONNIE'S INN'S EXORBITANT PRICES AIMED TO DISCOURAGE COLORED PATRONAGE

Bitter and general criticism is being constantly hurled these days at Connie's Inn, the notorious cabaret in the Lafayette Theatre Building,

Seventh avenue and 131st street. During the last six months the management of the place have used every means to discourage the patronage of

colored people, not only with their exorbitant prices but by undue discourteous actions on the part of its employees. A good authority it is said that white patrons are not made to pay the same cover charges.

Scores of complaints have been made by many of the leading people of Harlem because of these unfair practices. It is alleged that on many occasions colored patrons have made reservations in advance for ringside tables and when they appeared they were carelessly rushed to tables in the background, and told that all desirable tables were reserved. In many instances while guests were dancing the waiters have gone so far as to remove their drinks and present checks before they were requested. It is deplorable to think that such a state of affairs should exist right here in our own locality—Harlem where all citizens should enjoy equal liberties. Would the Jews of 116th street allow a race man to open such an institution in their neighborhood, and tolerate such treatment.

We have no objection to any body of any nationality going into business in our section of the city, but if they do we have the perfect right to see that they give fair treatment to our people so long as they carry themselves in a correct manner. The fact that the Immerman Bros. employ a large number of colored people is no more than other places of the like, for instance the Hollywood and the Plantation or Club Alabam' on Broadway, who employ just as many colored people if not more. As a matter of fact nearly every

first-class cabaret is now using colored entertainers.

When the Immerman Bros. first opened they used every means possible to secure the patronage of race people, they placed advertisements in all of the colored papers of Harlem and utilized every courtesy to the colored press.

### License Department Overruled Pretests

There was much hostility to such a notorious establishment opening in colored Harlem, but the license department ruled otherwise. They have openly expressed their views that they do not care for any consideration from the colored people because they are not interested in colored patronage, as they are catering particularly to white people from downtown. Probably they have forgotten the fact that it was through the approval of colored citizens that assisted in securing their dance license. Have they forgotten the banquet they gave, entertaining the colored newspaper men, the colored business men, police and detectives just prior to their opening last July? Those who accepted their hospitality at that time, could hardly conceive the idea that they would not be wanted. In view of the fact that they have such a lively Broadway patronage that they have no room for colored people, it would be a good idea to move down in the Forties of the Times Square district. According to Commissioner Enright the West Harlem district needs a good cleaning, and the Sepcial Squad have been given orders to clean up this district. We suggest that they begin at Connie's Inn. Why should the colored people have to share the burdens of the Immerman Bros.?



# SOUTHERN JIM CROWISM BROUGHT TO B'WAY IN OPEN DEFIANCE OF LAW BY MANAGEMENT OF COLORED COMEDY CO.

Segregation at running wild at the Colonial Theatre, 63rd Street and Broadway, is an insult to the race when "Runnin' Wild" composed of all colored players and star performers is the attraction. Segregation, the Northern term for Southern Jim-Crowism is on a rampage. The Colonial is Broadway's leading playhouse—one of the largest theatrical institutions in the country where culture and refinement are supposed to predominate.

The New York News is familiar with the facts. Last week a representative of the paper, with three other friends, wanted to see the show that has taken the place of "Shuffle Along," in the hearts of people and the theatre-going public. Knowing that "Runnin' Wild" was running wild with the people, and that doubtless standing room on a Saturday night would virtually be at a premium, this representative decided to buy his tickets in advance.

## Four Front Row Loge Seats Bought

Accordingly he went to the theatre, just six days earlier than it was afterwards found to be necessary, and following a verbal conversation with the ticket seller, bought four tickets which were sold to him on the assumption that they would permit him and his friends to see the show from four front seats in a loge. Last Saturday night, the date for which the tickets were sold, the News representative and his three friends arrived at the Colonial Theatre about fifteen minutes after the curtain had gone up.

A long line of eager people, anxious to obtain seating accommodations were in front of the ticket windows. The News man and his friends passed them by knowing that they already had their tickets and counting upon obtaining the seats promised them, they went to the first balcony and showed their tickets to the lady usher, who immediately escorted them to four seats in loge twelve. While three friends were being seated, a fourth member of the party was paying the taxi driver who had brought them to the theatre, and was not aware of the change in the seating arrangements until he returned.

Subterfuge Practiced In Jim-Crowing

member of the party was disappointed and surprised to find that his friends were seated four rows behind, those who had bought their seats that night in a line with most of the colored people. The four seats that had been reserved were vacant. They were choice seats and gave a most excellent view of the stage, as had been requested by the New York News man who had made the purchase.

While laboring under the impression that an unintentional mistake had been made, the News man first went to the lady usher, and unable to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the seating arrangements from her he went to the box office. Before he could make his complaint to the box office, some member of the house staff approached him and demanded to know the trouble. Informed in a few brief words, this House member escorted the News man upstairs and advised him to accept the seats he and his friends had been given until he could investigate the matter further. The findings of his investigations were never disclosed to the party of four, who by this time had decided to accept the situation as an ugly one that could not be avoided. **Colored Patrons Cleverly Grouped Together**

Meantime the News man was trying to get at the bottom of things and finally during intermission he went to the ticket seller and got him to acknowledge that he had sold the four seats for four front seats in the loge. Told that the four seats were unoccupied while the rightful owners were seated in uncomfortable seats four rows behind, the ticket seller came back with the explanation that the four seats in loge twelve "were sold to a single individual, who had not used the seats." Needless to say this explanation was not accepted.

Further investigation, by the News man showed that most colored people were crowded in one section of the theatre and others crowded in other sections—plainly they were segregated. The four seats in the front of loge twelve which remained unoccupied throughout the performance of "Runnin' Wild" were entirely surrounded by white people—it was plain to the most casual observer that colored people would not be able to occupy those

seats, if in any way it could be avoided. Those who may desire to see the show in the future should be reminded that there are twenty-four seats in a loge and early buying of tickets will not enable them to view the performance from choice seats.

## Color Discrimination Drawn By Theatre Agency Seemingly Approved by Miller & Lyles

Letter to Patrons Asks That Coupons for Admission Be Kept Out of "Hands of the Colored Element," Referring to Tickets Issued By Agency to Subscribers for "Runnin' Wild" Show.

Judge Davies of 7th Municipal Court Rules That Civil Rights Law Applies Equally to All Tickets, Whether Given or Sold, in Case of Negro Veteran Against Walter Hampden, Inc.

An interesting question arising under the New York State Civil Rights Law came up before Judge John R. Davies on Monday, March 24, when he rendered a decision that a theatre cannot discriminate against the holder of a ticket because of race or color, whether that ticket had been purchased by the holder or was a gift.

The question came up when counsel for Walter Hampden, Inc., now presenting Walter Hampden, a tragedian, in "Cyrano" at the National Theatre, 41st street, west of Broadway, made a motion to dismiss a suit for damages instituted by Charles Channell, a Negro war veteran, now an inmate of a military hospital, who had been refused a seat for a Hampden production when he presented a ticket which had been distributed, free of cost, to inmates of the hospital.

The Walter Hampden, Inc., contended that inasmuch as the ticket was a gift and not a purchase, that Channell had not been discriminated against when he appeared at the theatre, presented the ticket and was refused because of his color.

Judge Davies, in his opinion, decreed that a theatre ticket is merely a license, revocable whether given or sold, and that its being a gift did not change the right of the holder to admission. He declared the complaint alleged a violation of the Civil Rights Act, denied the motion to dismiss the complaint and assessed \$10 costs against Walter Hampden, Inc., to abide the event.

## NEGRO AT COLUMBIA DEFIES HIS CRITICS

Law Student Living in Furnald Hall Says He Won't Be Bullied Into Moving.

## WHITE RESIDENTS PROTEST

Dean Hawkes, However, Asserts No Racial Discrimination Will Be Tolerated.

Frederick W. Wells, negro law student at Columbia, whose residence in Furnald Hall, a university dormitory, has caused protest by white students, issued a statement yesterday saying he would not be bullied into leaving the building but that if his critics could prove he was undesirable, he would gladly move. Although it had been reported that the House Committee of Furnald Hall, at

meeting Tuesday night, had decided to lay the matter before the college authorities, no protest has been submitted to Dean Herbert E. Hawkes yet. The dean, however, said no racial discrimination would be tolerated, and, in evidence of the attitude, Herbert I. Howe, Director of Dormitories, accepted a five-dollar deposit from Wells for a room for the Summer. "I came here to get an education and went through the customary procedure in obtaining my room," said Wells. "I was at the bottom of the waiting list and waited until a room was assigned to me in Furnald Hall. I shall remain in it as long as I have the money to pay for it. That is final. I will not be bullied in any way. If anyone attempts violence he may be sorry for it. But if I can be shown why I am undesirable, I shall be glad to go elsewhere. I shall always obey the university officials and if they ask me to leave the university or the dormitory, I shall do so."

Some residents of the hall are said to have resented the protest against Wells and to have circulated a petition in the negro's behalf. Wells lives in Union City, Tenn. Before coming to Columbia he studied at Yale.



# Discrimination—1924.

5 LAFAYETTE STREET

NEW YORK

KENTON N. TIMES  
MARCH 13, 1924

## Negroes Here Will Organize Before Launching Campaign for Equality

Alleged discriminations against the Negro in Trenton were touched upon at the business session which preceded the organization meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held last evening at the Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church. Dr. Jonathan C. Gibbs, head of the local branch of the organization, presided, and Attorney Robert Queen, assistant secretary, recounted some of the restrictions faced here by his race.

Reports of the various committees detailed to investigate the reported ban placed on the Negro by local realtors and theatre owners were not publicly announced, as it has been decided by the leaders of the movement to withhold action until the Negroes of the city are more fully organized. Conciliatory methods, instead of aggressive steps advocated by some of the members at the previous meeting, were decided upon to obtain freedom from alleged housing and theatre restrictions.

The Rev. Samuel Steinmetz, pastor of St. Michael's P. E. Church, and Arthur T. Long, principal of the new Lincoln School, delivered brief addresses, in which they emphasized the advantages of organization.

According to Attorney Queen, several realtors of the city have communicated with the Advancement Association branch here since the publication of the complaint on the housing ban, offering to sell or rent prop-

erties to the Negro in various parts of the city.

Mr. Queen, as secretary of the Advancement Association, has received the reports of the housing and theatre committees, and the investigation by those bodies has shown that the Negro is being subjected to segregation in the theatres and other public places. Attorney Queen states that the Alexander act of 1921 will be brought to the attention of the theatre owners and an effort made to have the restrictions lifted.

Under the Alexander act, according to Mr. Queen, it is unlawful that discrimination against color, race or creed be shown in the theatre and other public places. This law will be cited as a reason why the Negro should be given the privilege of sitting anywhere in a theatre when he proffers the price of the ticket.

With regard to the housing restrictions, Mr. Queen says that plenty of vacant houses have been located

in all parts of the city, and an effort will be made to lift the ban against the Negro. It is pointed out that the United States Supreme Court recently decided against segregation of the Negro in Baltimore and Louisville.

An invitation has been received from Mayor Donnelly by the heads of the Advancement Association branch here to confer with the Mayor relative to the alleged discriminations against the Negro in Trenton.

## White Girl Wins No. 2 Popularity Contest

NEW YORK, May 22—Flushing's No. 2 Popularity contest was won here last week by Miss Carrie Nelson, a white shopgirl.

The first contest, started more than two months ago by the business men of Flushing, L. I., ended in a fiasco, when it was discovered that Miss Thelma Berlack, a race girl, was leading and a Jewish girl was second.

Neither Miss Berlack nor the Jewish girl, who were first and second when the Green twiggers closed their first contest, were entered in the one just closed.

145 LAFAYETTE STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE N. Y. POST STANDARD  
APRIL 4, 1924

Dean Harris answered the protest of Columbia dormitory students against a Negro tenant without evasion or compromise. He said that the Negro would stay. He added that all who preferred to leave because a Negro lived in the building were at liberty to do so. The incident is closed.

Attorney-General Stone won't have folks like Means, Jess Smith and Roxie hanging about, anyhow.

New York.

## Yonkers' Banks Draw Color Line, Is Charged

Failure to secure loans for building purposes from banks and trust companies of Yonkers has occasioned widespread resentment among Yonkers Negroes. The complaint is made that although they have money on deposit in local banking institutions their applications for loans are invariably turned down because of color prejudice.

On account of the housing shortage in Yonkers and other towns in Westchester County many Negroes have bought lots with full intention of erecting homes. Very little or no encouragement is given them by the financial interests, it is claimed.

This unfriendly attitude of banks and trust companies has not changed the program of the Calmore Construction Corporation, which is carrying out a home-site development for colored people on a forty-three acre plot at Nepperhan Station, on the New York Central Railroad, in the Town of Yonkers, known as Sprain Ridge Park. Three miles of sidewalk, two miles of water pipe line, one and a half miles of street and two miles of gas pipe are being laid, it is reported.

White friends of the Negro who believe in a square deal are advising members of the race to show resentment against color discrimination by withdrawing their support from unfriendly banks and put their money with institutions where they will be given the same consideration as other groups, provided the proper security was given.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

### His Right Cannot Be Questioned.

To arrive at settlement of the problem created by the presence in Farnald Hall of a negro student will require the use of all the tact and wisdom at the command of Columbia's faculty—and after they have used all of both, probably the settlement will not be satisfactory. The trouble is that two things, opposite and contradictory, must be brought into harmony, and that rarely can be done.

On the one hand, young WELLS's legal and moral right to be and to remain where he is cannot be denied. The room he occupies was assigned to him by competent authority, and his behavior there seems to have given no reasonable or avowable excuse for telling him to go. On the other hand, some of the other students living in the building object strongly to such close association with a negro; and though the objections are open to condemnation as mere race prejudice, the prejudice is so widely shared that it hardly can be ignored.

So, while the Dean of Dormitories and other university rulers apparently must stand by their original decision as to letting WELLS have his room, there will be no end of protest from those whom his nearness offends, and seriously unpleasant episodes are practically certain to follow.

The proposal that students who do not want to be the close neighbors of WELLS can go to live elsewhere will not be accepted; or if it is, the result will not be one conducive to anybody's peace or happiness.

## 'Jim Crow' Upheld in Theatre Case

### Magistrate Rules That the Management May Change Seats "Sold in Error."

There is no race discrimination if your seat in the theatre is taken by someone else and the management offers you another, according to a ruling given by Justice Michael F. Blake in the 25th Street District Court last week in a \$500 suit brought by Henry J. Nethersole, 137 West 142d street, and Eloise Da Costa, 2100 Fifth avenue, against the Maxine Elliott Theatre Corporation.

According to the complainants, they had bought tickets at McBride's Agency for the performance of "Rain" on February 9. At the theatre they were informed

that the seats had already been taken and were offered other seats, which they refused.

According to the theatre officials, the seats were sold in error. The complainants were then sent to the box office, where they were offered a refund of their money or seats for some other performance. This they refused, and were finally offered other seats for the same performance, which they also declined, insisting on having the ones that had been paid for.

## HARLEM TENANTS HAILED TO COURT BY LANDLORDS FIND CHIEF CLERK HAHN A FRIEND

(Continued from First Page)

instead of thinking that they understand the decision of the judge.

An example of this latter character was described by another clerk in this court. He told of a tenant who had been in court all day and whose case was postponed. He casually asked her the new date and she answered that it was April 1, but for some reason he thought she was mistaken and looked up the papers, which showed that the case had been postponed to April 7. This tenant would probably have come into court on the first and not being called, would have gone away thinking the case had been dismissed. Then, when coming to trial on the seventh, the landlord would have gotten a dispossession by default.

In June Mr. Hahn will celebrate his

twenty-fourth year with the Seventh District Court. He started as court attendant when this court was first established in 1896 and worked his way up to interpreter, assistant clerk, deputy clerk, and in 1922 was appointed chief clerk. Except for four years during the administration of Mayor Mitchell, when he was tax commissioner, he has been connected with this court throughout its history.

He was born and raised in this section of the city and has been prominent in politics from his early manhood. He is now the Republican leader of the 13th Assembly District, which includes a part of the colored section of Harlem, and has shown a disposition to be fair to his colored constituents. Recently he gave recognition to the colored voters of the district by selecting Mrs. Christine Maura as an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland. He is one of the most useful men in the Seventh District Court.



# Harlem Tenants Hailed to Court by Landlords Find Chief Clerk Hahn a Friend

Official Has Been Twenty-four Years An Attache of the 7th District Municipal Court—Is Republican Leader in 13th A. D., and Very Popular With His Constituents.

Dispossess cases against colored tenants are increasing in the Seventh District Court. According to Chief Clerk Valentine J. Hahn, five thousand of the twelve thousand dispossess cases in this court last year were directed against colored tenants, as against one-third of the total number the previous year.

Mr. Hahn attributes most of this increase to the fact that there was a lot of unemployment among the colored tenants during 1923, and with the increasing high rents they are unable to meet their obligations. He said, however, that many of the cases which resulted in verdicts for the landlords were due to the unfamiliarity of the tenants with court procedure. Many times they were given three days in which to pay the rent and they went away thinking the case was dismissed.

Citing a case of this kind, Mr. Hahn said that a tenant was brought before that court about the first of March for failure to pay his rent. The Judge postponed the case to March 21, but the tenant thought he said March 31. He did not appear on the 21st and the writ of dispossess was granted the landlord. The tenant in this case happened to be a railroad man and when he returned from a run to Cleveland on the 22nd, he found his furniture in the street. Such mistakes as these could be easily avoided if the tenants would go into the clerk's office and find out just what disposition was made of their case, in-

VALENTINE J. HAHN



Republican Leader of the 13th A. D.

pany and determine whether or not she will be awarded the books. In a detailed statement to a Courier reporter she endeavored to show just how the university had discriminated against her. She was the first Negro girl to enter the school, and from the time of her entrance until she was ready to graduate she led the class.

# SCOTT SPEAKS AT SUFFRAGE LEADER'S GRAVE

But Race is Humiliated By Attitude of Party Leaders

My word here this morning must be a short and simple one.

I come bearing a message and a tribute from the twelve million colored people of America, who would not wish an occasion so interesting and so significant as this to pass without recording their love and respect for the intrepid, glorified spirit who gave her life for the Righteous Cause which has come to grip the hearts and minds of men and women the world over.

As the day comes and goes, I am more and more learning that new tools are insufficient to record the deeds of martyrs. Fighting for a cause, as did Inez Milholland—the cause of equality, freedom and justice—always awakens within the breasts of my people, a joy, a love imperishable and everlasting. Standing at this shrine, we shed our tears in sorrow because of her too early passing, but in our hearts we feel the thrill of joy that such a woman LIVED and gave her beautiful life to making bondage more unholy and freedom more righteous.

Of her, it may be said, as was said of Browning: "Though she unquestionably belonged to the great aristocracy of genius and character, there was never a more uncompromising democrat in the essential, underlying principles of true democracy."

Inez Milholland had the courage to face the application of democratic principles, and was not afraid to follow them to their logical end. Those who fight for a great idea, and for a great ideal do not fear to be counted as a friend of the friendless, and a defender of the weak. And she was that, and more.

Howard University, "The capstone of Negro education in America," holds dear among its traditions the unflinching faith and courage of the woman who in the moment of her greatest triumph forgot not justice and fair play.

At a time when we were engaged in a war "to make the world safe for democracy," the great Woman's Suffrage parade was held in Washington,

the Capital of the Nation. Miss Milholland was its grand marshal. As usual, the specter of color arose and for a moment threatened to thwart the. When it came to placing the young women of Howard University in the college section there were those who objected. The Howard women withdrew rather than face humiliation and embarrassment. When Inez Milholland heard of this injustice she demanded for our women their proper place. She was unwilling to participate in a parade symbolizing a movement which was not big enough and broad enough to live up to the principles for which it was contending.

She had her way. The women of Howard University took their proper place. Again the courage of righteousness had triumphed. The colored women of America have never forgotten this event and its bearing upon their political hopes and aspirations. Strong leaders are always needed in just such crises.

"The bravest are the tenderest." Inez Milholland stood for a democracy which comprehended equality of rights, of privileges, of opportunities, for all the children of men. She believed in true democracy and human brotherhood, with its "awful fears and sublime hopes."

But, could less have been expected of her whose life had been inspired by a father and a mother who have always stood for even-handed justice to all men and all women, the world over, counting not the cost, whatever it be.

Inez Milholland labored with intellectual energy and moral earnestness to emancipate the women of America. How far ahead of us their complete emancipation is, we know not, but we shall continue to approach the goal—

Till each man find his own in all men's good.

And all men work in noble brotherhood.

Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,

And ruling by obeying nature's powers, And gathering all the fruits of earth and crowned with her flowers.

As Booker Washington said at the unveiling of the Shaw Monument, "An occasion such as this is too great, too sacred, for individual eulogy." Upon the same occasion he said, "The individual is the instrument, national virtue the end." It was in consonance with this thought and idea that Inez Milholland lived, labored and triumphed.

"The workman may fall" but the work goes on. We honor our dead most worthily by completing their great tasks.

# THE COLOR LINE

(From the New York Evening Bulletin) "If capitulation to race prejudice is to be the price of election of women to office, we sincerely hope every one of your candidates will be defeated in the coming election."

That is the message of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the National Women's Party, which is Alice Paul's organization.

And every real American will applaud the message.

The Sunday affair, when Negroes were humiliated, proves that the Alice Paul organization is a clique, posing as a broad and liberal organization, but defending a bit of the narrowness and some of the prejudices which reach their full growth in the Klan.

How can Alice Paul claim to lead a really American organization when the millions of Negro women are barred from it?

Let her have her little Nordic club if she wishes, but let her end the bluff of being leader of a really American association of women!

It is very easy for women with a little smattering of education to slam doors in the faces of colored women, to place themselves upon home-made pedestals, but when they do that they make themselves ridiculous. There were Negro women of influence and culture and refinement in a day when the ancestors of many in Alice Paul's organization were running around with stone hammers. Alice Paul should read the history of Abyssinia, of Persia, of Egypt, of Carthage.

She might learn, too, that when the Christian church first attempted to break the bonds which enslaved women under the Roman Empire, aid and assistance came from free women who were Negroes. And she might learn that in a more ancient day Negro women not only were free, but ruled great empires.

If she prefers more recent history she might go to Baltimore and learn the story of the noble women, who, after spending their lives in study and preparation, set forth as members of a religious community and accepted voluntary exile in a distant country that they might be able to teach little children. Those young women were Americans, native Americans, and they were Negroes.

Would Alice Paul make that sacrifice?

Would any in her organization?

# Final Decision In Whaley Case Set for June 30

NEW YORK, June 26.—Final decision in the controversy between Ruth Whitehead Whaley, student at Fordham University, whose diploma was withheld from her last week, will be made on June 30, when members of the faculty and officers of the American Law Book Company will meet in the office of the com-



**"NEGROES AND DOGS NOT ALLOWED!"**

The editor of this paper was out of the city during the session of the state executive committee of the republican party, held in Houston last week; but newspaper reports stated that the meetings were held on the roof garden of the Rice Hotel, where "Negroes and dogs are not allowed."

It will be borne in mind that the national executive committee of the republican party made a ruling at Chicago in 1920, that no session or convention of the republican party, in any state, be held in and at such places that colored constituents of the party could not attend; yet the Texas party leaders have insisted and persisted in the practice of holding not only their executive sessions, but their conventions in white hotels and white residences which our people can not enter.

The only way a colored person can enter the Rice Hotel is through some side entrance and then use the freight elevator to reach the desired floor; and if a colored man should dare to go to the roof of this white hostelry, chances are that he would be hurled bodily to the street below.

"Rotten Boss" Creager and his political henchmen knew this situation obtained before selecting this place for their political conference, and it appears as if it were done for the express purpose of keeping the colored brother out of and away from the deliberations.

Furthermore, it looks like Creager and his cohorts do not care a continental about the attitude assumed by the highest tribunal of the party against holding sessions and conventions in places that colored voters can not frequent, and that such places are selected with malice aforethought.

Every act of Creager and his swash-buckling politicians and federal office-holders is directed against the colored constituents of the party, who really constitute the voting strength of the party in Texas and all other Southern states; yet the party leaders in this state heap every insult and contumely possible upon the colored voters and then have the brazen audacity to expect these disfranchised, humiliated, ostracised and outraged black men and women to support their ticket and vote for their candidates at the general elections.

The Informer, having observed the actions and antics of the so-called republican leaders in Texas during the last four years or more, has naturally concluded that these "lily-white" lords and tyrants not only do not care to have colored citizens participate in the affairs and councils of the Lone Star party, but really are little concerned in and about their votes.

Instead of building up a strong and healthy party in this state Creager and his aides seem bent on perfecting and maintaining a political organization for the sole purpose of monopolizing and occupying all the appointive federal offices, and in this respect they have succeeded admirably.

Not only has their policy created dissatisfaction and discontent among republicans of color, but even a reaction has set in among the white constituents of the party, and numerous protests and complaints have recently been sent to President Coolidge and Chairman Butler of the national executive committee.

The republicans had an excellent chance this year to make a good showing in Texas, particularly for their gubernatorial candidate and the presidential electors; but Creager and his gang do not care as much for party voting strength as their hold upon and occupancy of the federal offices.

Any number of federal office holders, including postmasters serving under the rules and regulations of the United States civil service commission, which expressly forbid political activity upon the part of those holding such offices, are unduly active in the affairs, councils and activities of the Texas party; in fact, they seem to constitute the majority of the party leaders in this state.

The colored voters have never demanded these offices, nor have they made demands for control of the party and its machinery; but these colored constituents of the party, whose forbears were active in the republican party in Texas during the times that tried and tested men's very souls and when the present crop of "lily-white" leaders were either residing in other states or had not attained their majority, have contended all along that the republican party is the one partisan organization in this country that draws no line because of color, creed or class.

These colored citizens have been of the opinion that the republican party sprang into existence as the foremost exponent and chief champion of the rights of the masses, and that a republican president, the lamented Abraham Lincoln, gave his life as a ransom that the principles and tenets of the party might be established and perpetuated.

These voters of color also know that Creager and his crowd are not true representatives of republicanism, yet they must confess and concede that these "lily-whites" are in absolute control of party affairs and machinery in Texas.

Thus the colored electors of Texas have been brought face to face with this issue: Whether to support Creager's program and vote for his candidates and thereby increase the prestige and strength of his organization, or to either support only the presidential electors, or to support the LaFollette-Wheeler combination, or to remain away from the polls on general election day.

Perhaps their only other alternative is to support the democratic candidate for governor and virtually all state, district and county offices.

**RACE ISSUE UP TO Y. W. C. A.****Negro Association Takes Up Case of Girl Barred by Central Branch.**

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that the case of Miss Lydia Gardine, a negro girl who was refused admittance to the Physical Culture School of the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, had been taken up with the Metropolitan Board of the Y. W. C. A.

"The issue is an important one," said James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "and we are awaiting action by the board of the Y. W. C. A. The matter was first taken up some weeks ago, and we are hoping that some definite decision will shortly be arrived at."

The Y. W. C. A. issued a statement in which it said:

"The policy of the Y. W. C. A. as a whole is one of equal opportunity for all, and it is endeavoring to make its practice square with the policy. It provides a branch for colored women, housed in a building in West 137th Street, controlled by a Committee of Management of colored women, whose Chairman is a member of the Board of Directors of the association of the City of New York. Business classes and cafeterias in other branches are open to colored girls, and where more intimate contacts are involved the white and colored members of the association are working together toward a better understanding."



# New York City Board Of The Y.W.C.A. Takes Up Barring Of Negro Girl But Straddles

**Issues Statement Which Tells of "Y" Policy of "Equal Opportunity For All, "But Is Absolutely Silent On Refusal of School of Hygiene Director to Admit Miss Gardine, Colored Girl As Pupil.**

The barring of Miss Lydia Gardine, a colored girl, from the Y. W. C. A. Central School of Hygiene and Physical Education, was taken up by the New York City Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A., at its meeting on Monday, and although the board has issued a long statement, the question of race discrimination as revealed in this particular case, remains unsettled.

The statement cites that the colored saying that the official attitude of the woman's branch Y. W. C. A. in West Y. W. C. A., in the matter of racial dis-137th street, houses and maintains cer-crimination is that certain facilities are tain activities for benefit of the colored provided specially for the Negro girl and girls, and that business classes and cafe-she is expected to avail herself of those terias in other branches are open to opportunities.

11-23-24

Course Open to Girls

This attitude is contrary to the condi-  
Miss Gardine's application after it had been accepted, when the director of the school, Miss Helen McKinstry, wrote A. in some branches and not in others.

New York N.Y.

Colored girls, members of the 137th street branch, have frequently desired to

## Accepted Then Barred

Miss Gardine, 20 years old, graduated from the East Orange High School last June and applied to the Y. W. C. A. school for training to become a physical culture teacher. Her application and admission fee had been accepted when it was found, in her replies to a questionnaire, that she is a colored girl. It was then that Miss McKinstry returned the girl's money and wrote her that because of her color, she could not be received in the school.

It is not believed that colored girls make any effort to enter branches made up of white memberships for courses competitive with those of the colored women's branch. It is told by officials of the 137th street branch, however, that girls have entered such courses at other branches and made such splendid records and built up such endurance.

The matter was appealed to the Citying friendships that later, when such Board and the conference on Monday was courses have been opened in their own supposed to bring some kind of a definite branch, their white teachers and classmates settlement of the case. Mrs. Howard have objected to any severing of re- Gillespie Myers, president of the Board, lationship.

## Only One School of Hygiene

It is stated as a matter of fact that there is only the one School of Hygiene and Physical Education conducted under auspices of the New York City Y. W. C. A., the one in question at the

Central Branch. Unable to secure admission in this institution, Miss Gardine is reported to have entered a school in Philadelphia, the fund for this purpose having been provided by friends who learned of the treatment accorded her by Miss McKinstry and her associates in the New York City Y. W. C. A. The policy of the Y. W. C. A. as a whole is one of equal opportunity for all, and it is endeavoring to make its practice square with the policy. It provides a branch for colored women housed in a building on West 137th street, controlled by a Committee of Management of colored women whose

It was reported in The New York Age of November 1 that Miss McKiestry had assembled the white girl pupils of her school and by a specious presentation of the matter of a colored girl being desirous of entering the school, influenced the majority of them to vote that they would leave if Miss Gardine was received as a pupil. This action, she is reported as having said to the girls, was taken as a means of providing her with an argument when she went before the City Board to justify her action barring the colored girl.

## Board's Action Is Negative

The action of the City Board on Monday practically amounts to leaving the entire matter just where it was at first. The School of Hygiene and Physical Education maintained at 610 Lexington avenue, next door to the National Board headquarters, by the Central Branch Y. W. C. A., remains "all white," as Miss McKinstry claims is provided in the working agreement between her school and the Central Branch, but just the same, the City Board declares that "The policy of the Y. W. C. A., as a whole is one of equal opportunity for all, and it is endeavoring to make its practices square with the policy."

## The Board's Statement

The formal statement issued Monday afternoon by the City Board, following its meeting, is as follows:

"The Association of the City of New York, is composed of various units organized at different times, under different committees and brought together into one organization in 1912. The Board of Directors, composed of the chairman of these units, with some members at large, is working with these units in their endeavor to make the policies harmonious.

"With thirteen Committees of Management, and over 30,000 members of the association, composed of different groups and sixty-one nationalities, there are divergent interests to be brought together. Inter-racial contacts are receiving consideration by the civilized thinking world. They cannot be arbitrarily settled by one group.

The policy of the Y. W. C. A. as a whole is one of equal opportunity for all, and it is endeavoring to make its practice square with the policy. It provides a branch for colored women housed in a building on West 137th street, controlled by a Committee of Management of colored women, whose Chairman is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of the City of New York. The building houses a swimming pool, a cafeteria, an employment bureau, and such other activities and educational classes as its Committee of Management deems desirable.

"A summer camp for colored girls is maintained. A boarding home for colored girls was purchased during the war, and although it was not a satisfactory house, was operated until a year ago, when it was sold to advantage, and property adjoining the Colored Women's Branch purchased. A new boarding home will be erected, as soon as sufficient additional funds can be secured.

"Business classes and cafeterias in other branches are open to colored girls and where more intimate contacts are involved, the white and colored members of the association are working together toward a better understanding and Christian consideration which shall insure equal opportunity for all girls without regard to race, creed or color."

From members of the City Board, is learned that an agreement of silence was entered into, it being agreed that no statement was to be made by individuals, the formed statement being allowed to stand as the only utterance of the subject. One member of the Board who would not consent to use her name declared, however, that she could say no particular difference whether education was received in one building or another. She was reminded that there is only one School of Hygiene, but with a reddened face she turned away and said no more.

no more.  
COLOR LINE IN "Y" WORK.

The frequent recurrence of glaring instances of discrimination and injustice based on race and color in the administration of departments of work being done for the youth of both sexes through the organizations which carry the word "Christian" as part of their title, argues that there is something lacking in the popular conception of Christianity, as practised in America. The latest example of this sort of thing was the action of an educational director of the Young

prompted the starting of such branches, and because in the cases referred to the branches were free to exercise self-government in the choice of managers and executives.

When<sup>a</sup> this privilege of self-government has been denied by the arbitrary action of the choice of managers and executives.

a central board, and an executive retained in office whose usefulness had been ended through his own indiscretions, the result has been a loss of morale in the institution and the deterioration of its work. Such a case was presented in the Harlem branch on West 135th street, where the magnificent plant provided for the work, has fallen to

The establishment of colored branches with executives and their assistants chosen from trained workers of their own race, has resulted in many instances in building up strong and useful agencies for the training of youth of both sexes and the development of self-respecting manhood and womanhood among its membership. This has been ac-

While condemning such instances of discrimination, which are entirely too frequent, it is to be recognized that among the managers of these two organizations, there exists a sentiment that the benefits of their welfare work should be extended to all classes of the community, irrespective of



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Central Branch. Unable to secure admission in this institution, Miss Gardine reported to have entered a school in Philadelphia, the fund for this purpose having been provided by friends who had been treated by the same hospital. Miss McKimsey and her associates in the New York City Y. W. C. A. It was reported in The New York Age of November 17 that Miss McKimsey had assembled the white girl pupils of her school and by a specious presentation of the matter of a colored girl being desirous of entering the school, influenced the majority of them to vote that they would leave if Miss Gardine was received as a pupil. This action, she is reported as having said to the girls, was taken as a means of providing her with an argument when she went before the City Board to justify her action barring the colored girls.

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The establishment of colored branches with executives and their assistants chosen from trained workers of their own race, has resulted in many instances in building up strong and useful agencies for the training of youth of both sexes and the development of self-respecting manhood and womanhood among its membership. This has been accomplished by the office whose usefulness had been ended through his own indiscretions, the result has been a loss of morale in the institution and the deterioration of its work. Such a case was presented in the Harlem branch on West 135th street, where the magnificent plant provided for the work, has fallen to



the condition of an ordinary rooming house, with a dwindling of the activities that should be carried on in such an institution.

The deductions to be made from the present disturbed conditions of "Y" work among colored people is that while they have come to accept the sort of voluntary segregation implied by the establishment of separate branches as the only practicable means of carrying on such work at present they are not satisfied with the discrimination practised on the ground of color in certain activities. To ensure the best results from the colored branches, a larger degree of self-government should be accorded the local boards. The members of these boards, who as a rule are representative of the best sentiment of the race, are better informed as to the needs and difficulties of the work than any central board of white directors, however wellmeaning the latter may be. This phase of the situation has been realized by those white members who have come into close contact with the work among these people. Seeing things eye to eye with their colored co-workers they come to realize the needs of self-government for these branches and for a broader and more enlightened policy in dealing with the colored membership.

What is needed among the governing boards and executives of this great work is a deeper appreciation of the obligations entailed in the "Christian" part of their title. They should carry more of the spirit of the founder of Christianity into their work and have less of the disposition to discriminate on account of race and color.

#### The Color Bar in the "Y"

The recent raising of the color bar in the Young Women's Christian Association, in New York, by refusing the application of a young Afro-American student to certain classes of the "Y," is a matter of grave concern to the race, because it is so largely concerned in the work of the men and women's departments of the Associations' activities. It is a well known fact that the white branches generally do not invite and seldom

tolerate the membership, or participation in the advantages of the work, of Afro-American men and women. This has become more markedly so in the larger growth of the work than it was in its smaller beginnings. It is a great hardship to the race to have such color bar in a Christian work so helpful in the life of its membership.

In the case of the Women's "Y" in New York, the contention was set up that it was necessary to have class or race group organization so that there might be the least possible friction. In the social phases of the work this might hold good, but in the benevolent and educative work of the Association it would not. Neither of the Associations is a social organization, as such; they are both Christian organizations, supported by public gifts, for the benefit of Christian young people in many ways, and when they establish the color bar they openly challenge the Christian sentiment as to the sincerity of their professions and purposes.

We have Afro-American branches of the "Y" for both men and women, and they serve a good and healthy purpose. They are controlled by the white parent boards, on which we have a limited representation, and the branches are manned for the most part by men and women of our own; but the feeling is growing that we should have and dominate our own "Y" service, as we do that of our churches, and for the same reasons,—because we do not get equality of benefits and opportunities in the white service, and our feelings are irritated by the assumption that we are not good enough to associate with white members in the educative and charitable features of the "Y" work. Unless there is a change of policy we are minded that the time will come when the white and colored membership of the two "Y's" will separate and go their ways, as our churches found it good to do.

### Y.W.C.A. EXCLUDES RACE FROM N. Y. SCHOOL

EVEN IN NORTH YET COLORED ACCEPT SEGREGATED BRANCHES FROM THIS CORPORATION AND MOVEMENT

New York, Nov. 17, 1924.—Negro educators and others who are interested in the race problem were incensed today when it was learned that Lydia Gardine, a 20-year-old negress, had been refused admission to the Young Women's Christian Association Central school of Hygiene because of her color.

Miss Gardine was graduated from the East Orange high school and made her application to attend the Y. W. C. A. school as she was anxious to become a teacher of physical culture. Her application was refused and the girl claimed that the reason given was that she was a negress.

She immediately appealed to the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, and that organization began a stern battle in her behalf. As a consequence Mrs. Howard G. Myers, president of the Y. W. C. A. said no decision had yet been reached and that the matter is still under discussion. 11-22-24

physical culture school in Philadelphia, friends providing the sum necessary for her tuition there. Her mother is cook for the wealthy Mrs. Louise B. Howe of East Orange and Miss Gardine spent most of her life at the Howe home.

#### ITALIAN CHARGED WITH DISCRIMINATION

Mrs. Clara Gavin, 102 W. 42nd St., has brought suit under the Civil Rights Act against the Bante Italian Spagetti Home, 38 W. 22nd street. According to Mrs. Gavin, she went to the restaurant on Nov. 14, and she was refused service there, because of color. She is asking \$500, the maximum damages.



# Two Instances

## Make It Appear That Cops Are Needlessly Rough With Colored People

Some of the local policemen have nothing on the late but unlamented "Dutch" Gardner and Fitzgibbons when it comes to being rough brutal and insulting of colored citizens, is the conclusion reached by observers of the conduct of certain officers. *News*

Two recent cases will serve to show the situation.

Last Friday, Mr. Ernest Hutchison, member of the well known firm of Hutchison Bros., Sixth and Liberty streets had an altercation with a man who had taken money from him. He had the officers called and held the man until the patrol arrived. The man was arrested and Mr. Hutchison walked over to the station to file the charges. While waiting in the officers room to file charges, Patrolman Barrymore walked in. He knew nothing about the case, had nothing to do with it, did not know Hutchison, but just knew he was a BLACK MAN. Without excuse or reason or cause Barrymore walked over to Mr. Hutchison pulled his cap down and slapped him in the face two times at the same time calling him vile names.

There were six or seven other officers in the room and none of them interfered—not even Capt. Younger who was present, according to Mr. Hutchison. Barrymore may have attended the Police School. If he did he has not learned the first principles of his duties towards citizens. He has not rid himself of color prejudice which naturally would unfit a man for police duties. Mr. Hutchison is a business man and an asse

to this community. This insulting and humiliating assault on him was unprovoked and inexcusable. If men like Hutchison can be treated in this manner it can easily be understood the treatment a poorer friendless fellow has to undergo.

Mr. Hutchison is bitter, his friends are indignant, but strange to say the case was not taken to the Board of Safety nor to the Chief of Police. No official protests have been made—meanwhile Barrymore struts his beat like a peacock satisfied he has slapped a Negro and got away with it.

Last Friday Arthur Bray, who drives for Mr. Schwab on the River road drove up to the station at 10th and Broadway to carry Mrs. Schwab's trunk. As her taxi stopped for her to alight, Bray stopped the truck to give Mrs. Schwab her trunk check. Before this could be done the blue-coated guardian of the peace stationed there had run up and with a vile epithet, it is alleged, demanded Bray to drive on. Before Bray could reply, the officer struck him with his club and but for interference of Mrs. Schwab serious trouble might have resulted.

The situation at 10th and Broadway is serious. Colored taxi drivers claim they are mistreated and roughly handled by police officers who are trying to throw all trade to the Yellow Taxicab Co. Colored drivers have been arrested and beaten, it is claimed, for no reason except they were hustling their trade.

Protests have been made to the Board of Safety, it is said, to no

avail. The condition is still unchanged. Perhaps that is why Mr. Hutchison never protested to the B. of S. But that is the wrong attitude to take. When a citizen is mistreated by officers of the law he should take his complaint to the Board of Safety. If he is not heard the first time, Try, Try Again.

### "FOR WHITE BRIDES ONLY"

Fetter Draws Color Line in Gifts  
to Newly Weds.

#### DOES BIG NEGRO BUSINESS.

The George G. Fetter Company, printers, has published a book called "The Bride" and has left numbers of copies with the County Clerk to give to applicants for marriage licenses. The book contains a place for the record of the marriage and is filled with recipes, advice on caring for the baby and other useful information to young housewives.

These books are given away, BUT ARE TO BE GIVEN TO WHITE BRIDES ONLY.

The joker in this is that the Geo. G. Fetter Company does a lot of work for Negro concerns, who do business WITH NEGROES ONLY.

# Trial of TEACHERS FARCIAL

## 1 FINED--OTHER DISMISSED

## City Attorney Appeals To Race Prejudice

## WITNESSES TELL CONTRARY STORIES

"A travesty on justice"—that was the general cry of over 500 Colored citizens as they filed out of Police Court Tuesday morning after Acting Police Judge Wm. Earle had dismissed Miss Margaret Taylor and fined Miss Naomi Anthony on charges of disorderly conduct made by two park guards.

The reason for that effpression could easily be seen when one thought of the evidence presented to the judge. *News*

The preponderance of evidence given by witnesses (white was in favor of the guards and against Misses Taylor and Anthony. But that evidence was so apparently unfair, untrue and manufactured that any Judge who had a spark of fairness in him would have discredited that evidence. It was contradictory, it was inconsistent and to the unbiased observer it was so apparent an effort to convict the girls that the wonder is that any man would admit he was impressed by it.

There were seven or eight white witnesses against the two young women. It was their word against

the field. But the young women told the same clean-cut, straight forward story they have told from the very beginning. The stories of the white witnesses not only conflicted with each other on the stand but varied from what they had said before the Board of Education Saturday night. On that occasion they said the "little dark one" hit the park guard and made the trouble. This was contrary to what the park guards had charged, they having testified that Miss Anthony had struck one of them.

In Police Court, these witnesses all of whom were of the class generally referred to as "poor white trash," had been coached differently and they testified there that both girls fought and scratched the guards. Their testimony was so inconsistent, ridiculous and at times so apparently the voice of race prejudice that it was expected at times the judge would get disgusted and summarily dismiss the case against the girls. But no tso. He fined Miss Anthony ten dollars and dismissed charges against Miss Taylor altho the "preponderance of testimony" was to the effect that both girls fought like tigers and demanded their rights." The point being that it would seem both girls ought to have been fined or both dismissed. Judge William Earle was on the bench instead of the regular Judge Dailey.

Mr. Allen P. Dodd and Mr. Nelson W. Willis represented the teachers. William T. Baskette, out of the City Attorney's office acted as prosecutor. Misses Taylor and Anthony conducted themselves with dignity and in appearance, dress and speech laid over the white witnesses as far as a diamond lays over glass.

Baskette, Republican City Attor-



ney, referred to the Colored children as "these nigger children," appealed to race prejudice by asking "will you believe these two Negro women instead of these five white women," and showed his personal spleen by sarcastically referring to "Negroes with a little education talking about their constitutional rights."

Messrs. Dodd and Willis insisted if Miss Anthony had to be fined that the fine be made \$25 so that it could be appealed to a higher court where they knew no high class judge or jury would believe the conflicting, contradictory evidence given by the prosecution. But Judge Earle refused. He did not want any appeal and let the fine stay at \$10.

The effort to humiliate the young women was very apparent not only by Baskette's line of questioning and his remarks but also brought out by the haste in which a court attache ran to Miss Anthony and grabbed her arm to "lead her back," Mr. Dodd saw the incident and demanded that he release the young woman and paid the fine himself.

All in all the trial was farcical. Rev. Parke, ex-Klansman said every officer in Police Court, except Judge Daily, is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Rev. Parke ought to know having been a member. One thing The News knows they are prejudiced and anti-Negro and the pity is Negroes put them in office.

# Arrests Two Young Teachers Leaving 22 Children Unprotected And Alone

## COMMISSIONERS DESIGNATE PARKS WHERE NEGROES MAY GO

Colored Louisville was shaken from center to circumference last Saturday when the news spread over the city that two park guards had arrested two Colored school teachers and had not only arrested them but had roughly handled them and had actually choked one. Louisville has never been nearer serious race trouble than it was last Saturday. Saturday morning scores of representative citizens gathered in the Police Court to see and hear the trial. A number had been called there by Mr. A. L. Garvin, president of the local N. A. A. C. P., but equally as large a number had come voluntarily after reading of the outrage in the daily papers. And the striking part of it was that few knew the young women involved. They came because two Negro girls had been attacked by two white ruffians in the garb of the law. They cared not who they were, whether Baptists or what not, whether teachers or cooks or washerwomen. They only knew that two women of the race had been inexcusably mistreated and they were there to give their moral and financial aid. Nobody believed when they read the daily papers that two Colored girls would attack three park guards—that was bosh of the silliest kind. And when they saw the roughnecks who made the arrest anybody with a grain of common sense or a bit of fairness looking at the young women concerned and at the men who made the arrests, would know at once **THOSE GIRLS NEVER ATTACKED THOSE BIG BRUTES.**

The young women were Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Naomi Anthony. Two slight built girls refined and cultured, intelligent and modest—one could imagine a gentle lamb attacking a lion or a dove attacking an eagle easier than conceiving two young women like these attacking big red-faced, roughneck park guards who said they had "orders" to put them out of a park.

These young women school teachers, had taken twenty-two tots of seven and ten years out to Iroquois Park, formerly Jacob's, for a farewell outing. They reached there around one o'clock in the afternoon. The children enjoyed themselves immensely. There was no friction with other children, in fact some of the Colored and white children played together. Groups of white people on an outing sat round about these teachers and their charges and not a cross word or look was passed. Finally at 4:30 the teachers prepared for home. While waiting for the car the children begged for "one more see-saw or one more swing." The

teachers granted the wish but when they returned to the swings park guards stopped them. The teachers asked why. The guards replied they had orders not to let "niggers" use the grounds, adding they should go to the "nigger park," meaning Chickasaw. Miss Anthony replied they would go before the Park Commissioner next day and verify the charges. This enraged two of the guards. One choked Miss Anthony and the other pushed Miss Taylor around very roughly. They then arrested the young women, called the patrol, sent them to jail and left the twenty-two children to get home the best way they could.

Bonds were arranged for the young women by Mr. W. H. Wright, president of the American Mutual Bank.

A prominent white woman witnessed the outrage and declared she could hardly control herself and refrain from interfering. She will testify for the young women, that it was an outrage of the rankest kind. The N. A. A. C. P. has employed Attorney Nelson W. Willis and Mr. Allen P. Dodd, to represent the girls. Their cases were continued until Tuesday, June 24, in Police Court. Warrants were taken out in Magistrate Levy's court for the park guards and their cases will come up in that court on the same day in the afternoon. A number of citizens who were indignant at the outrageous treatment of these two girls went before Mayor Quinn Saturday morning to protest. Dr. C. H. Parrish acted as spokesman but even Dr. Parrish could not get any consideration from the Mayor. His Honor insisted that the matter be taken up with the Board of Park Commissioners. He insisted that it wasn't fair for him to hear the charges. Dr. Parrish persisted in telling the Mayor the facts and in appealing to him as a "friend and sympathizer," but it availed nothing. Even Dr. Parrish's declaration that this is the stuff race riots are made of failed to interest His Honor the Mayor.

On Tuesday a large group of citizens appeared before the Board of Park Commissioners and protested the affair.

Miss Anthony and Miss Taylor told their experiences with the guards. So touching was Miss Anthony's story that WHITE women who were present cried as did Colored men. But the members of the Board sat with thumbs down. Scant attention was given the spokesmen, Drs. Parrish and Bond or the young women. On emember read a newspaper almost during the entire hearing. President Shardein had prejudged the case two days before the hearing and had said in the daily press he would "stand by the guards." His only remark during the hearing was to ask, "What objections have you people to Chickasaw park?"

An hour or less after the protestants had gone the Board gave to the newspapers their decision, that hereafter, Boone, Baxter, Chickasaw, Ballard's, Plymouth Settlement and Sixteenth and St. Catherine playgrounds "are for the exclusive use of Negroes," and "all other parks are for the exclusive use of white people."

Of course this silly, stupid and prejudiced ruling will not stand. The Board of Park Commissioners even though it is Republican and perhaps Ku Klux can not keep citizens of Louisville out of public parks.

Messrs. Willis and Dodd have been retained and this matter will be threshed out in the courts.

But think of the moral and psychological effect of that ruling. Think of the effect on race relations in the city of Louisville! Think what effect it will have on the ignorant, vicious, prejudiced, small bore white man and on the ignorant, vicious, notoriety loving Negro. Louisville has been famous throughout the country as a place where the relations be-



tween the races were of the best. But those relations tremble on the brink today by conditions made by the Republican party, and the pity of it is Negroes put the Republican party in power.

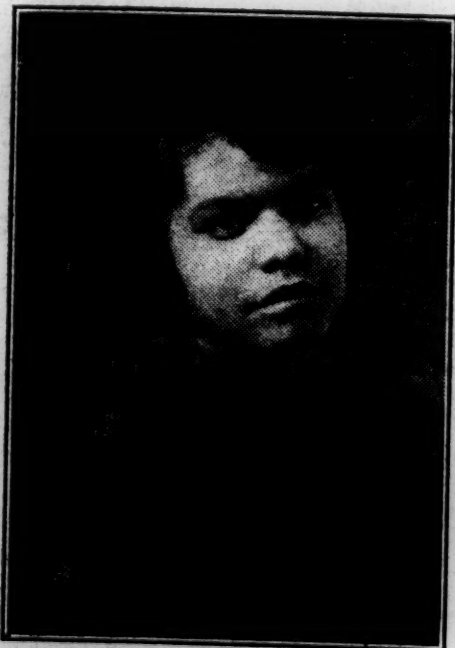
Miss Anthony and Miss Taylor have been summoned to appear before the Board of Education tonight, Saturday, and show cause why they should not be dismissed for inciting trouble between the races. It is impossible to take that seriously. It is inconceivable that men of the caliber of those that constitute the Board of Education should think of dismissing these young women on any such flimsy charge in the face of conditions as they are.

6-21-24.

A mass meeting will be held Sunday at Quinn Chapel at 3 p. m. to discuss the situation and to raise money, and to urge that Colored people fight for their rights, but to fight for them in legal, orderly manner. Resorting to violence will gain the race nothing. The fight must be made in the courts of the land and in the hearts and consciences of the best element of White Citizens, and they are in the majority.

A number of men went to Shawnee Park Wednesday to try out the Board's dictum that it is "exclusively for white people." Fortunately no one bothered them. But that is not the way to fight this thing. If that is the ruling of the Board guards must carry it out, however silly and stupid and unjust it may be. The way to fight it is in the courts, at the ballot box, and by appealing to fairminded people. However discouraging things may look. Right will prevail in the end, especially if we take the advice of Theodore Roosevelt to "Trust God and take our own part."

We urge our readers to read the speeches made by Rev. Parrish and Dr. Bond to the Board of Park Commissioners.



MISS NAOMI ANTHONY.



MISS MARGARET TAYLOR

The News carries the pictures of these two young women so that its readers may see the type of young people they are.

The News is confident no fair-minded person, WHITE or COLORED, will believe these young women would attack three men without the garb of authority and far less is it conceivable they would attack three men clothed in the uniform of the law.

Yet that is what the park guards have the bald faced affrontery to say and that is what the Board of Park Commissioners pretend to believe and the Board of Education is apparently leaning that way since the young women have been summoned to appear before the Board of Education and "show cause why they should not be dismissed from the schools for inciting a race riot" or words to that effect.

Two young women, alone and unprotected, having in their charge twenty-two small children, are arrested and mistreated because they ask why they are ordered from a public park and a Board of Education professes to believe by inference they were "starting trouble between the races." They say the Board of Education is made up of high class men. If that is so the young women and their relatives need have no fear of going before them and telling them of the outrageous treatment to which they have been subjected.

#### DR. C. H. PARRISH.

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Park Commission:

Representing a large group of our best citizens we went before His Honor, Mayor Quinn, Saturday, begging a hearing and counsel. We felt then as we do now outraged and humiliated, without protection and powerless in securing lawful punishment of men, who at will and without warrant, brutally assault our helpless wives, our daughters and our innocent children. The Mayor directed us to bring our grievance to you, assuring us that you would give us a hearing. So we

came complaining of the treatment of two park guards by name of Benjamin F. Taylor and Judd Bass, who on Friday, the 13th inst., at Iroquois Park abused two of our young school teachers, Misses Anthony and Taylor, and 22 innocent little school children.

Sirs: These guards cursed and choked one of these teachers and the children frightened and screaming, fled to the bushes for hiding. The teachers were jailed and the children left to find their way home as best they could.

Sirs: I have pastored one church

in this city for 39 years, and have always obeyed the law. I have trained multitudes of my people to

respect the law, and to be trustworthy, industrious, courteous and polite to everybody. I have taught them to be patient and to keep their hearts sweet, without bitterness and without malice, and to avoid unlawful retaliation; that the best people in the community believe that justice is for all or for none, and that they will take care of the situation when our grievances are properly presented.

6-21-24



# TEXT OF OPINION AND SYLLABUS OF THE COURT IN THE COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS, SCHOOL LAW SUIT

**The Supreme Court of Kansas Had to Tell the School Board of Coffeyville to Do Their Sworn and Christian Duty Towards the Colored People of Coffeyville—Are There Enough Christian Church Going White People in Coffeyville to Uphold the Laws of Kansas—No Self-Respecting White People Would Oppose the Education of Colored People Who Are the White People Any Better in the Roosevelt School Than Any Other—The Board is Disgracing the Name of the Late President Roosevelt by Such Action, and the Name Ought to Be Changed—He Said All Men Up and None Down—Much Credit is Due Hon. Elisha Scott of the Firm of Scott & Vandyne in Handling This Case—The Supreme Court Upheld Every Contention Made in His Brief and Argument—What the People in Coffeyville want is Peace and Harmony—This Decision is Sweeping and No School Board Has the Right to Segregate White or Colored Children in the Junior or Senior High School, Except Kansas City, Kansas.**

Case Filed Sept. 21, 1923.  
Opened Jan. 25, 1924.

NO. 25,305.

**CELIA THURMAN - WATTS, Plain-  
tiff, vs. The Board of Education of  
the City of Coffeyville and A. L.  
Decker, as Superintendent of the  
Public Schools of the City of Coffeyville, Defendants.**

## SYLLABUS BY THE COURT.

1. In the city of the first class neither the superintendent of schools nor the board of education has authority to separate pupils of the negro race from those of the white race on account of race or color unless so authorized by statute.
2. Under the law and the educational system of this state, the ninth grade is a high school grade, even in cities which maintain junior high schools; under the plan of six years of elementary work, three years intermediate work, and three years senior high school work.
3. Discrimination on account of color is forbidden by statute in all

the grade to which plaintiff's daughter is entitled to be enrolled is a part of the high school the defendants have no authority to refuse her admission on the ground that she is colored. The powers and duties of the school board are derived exclusively from the statutes. The school board has no greater power than is conferred upon it by the statutes. Neither the superintendent of schools nor the board of education have authority to separate white and colored pupils unless that power is expressly given by statute. (Woolridge v. Board of Education 98 Kan. 403.)

In Knox v. Board of Education Kan. 152, it was said:

Until the legislature clearly confers power upon boards of education of cities of the second class to establish separate schools for the education of white and colored children, no such power exists."

The rule there expressed likewise applies to cities of the first class. (See also Bowles v. Board of Education 76 Kan. 361, 91 Pac. 88; Reynolds v. Board of Education 66 Kan. 672, 72 Pac. 274; Cartwright v. Board of Education 73 Kan. 34, 84 Pac. 382.)

A pertinent section of the statute reads:

"The board of education shall have power to elect their own officers, make all necessary rules for the government of the schools or such other under its charge and control and of the board, subject to the provision of this act and the laws of this state to organize and maintain separate schools for the education of white and colored children, including the high schools in Kansas City, Kansas, no discrimination on account of color shall be made in high schools, except as provided herein; to exercise the sole control over the public schools and school property of such city; and shall have the power to establish high school or high schools in connection with manual training and instruction or otherwise, and to maintain the same as a part of the public school system." (Rev. Stat. 1923, 72-1724).

Methods of education and courses of study have been and are still undergoing a transition which has resulted in great confusion so far as classification of grades is concerned

Courses originally taught in high schools are being taught in the elementary grades, while courses taught in the elementary grades are being extended into the high schools. In recent years the junior high school has come into vogue. It is a school organized between the elementary school and the senior high school, sometimes called the intermediate school. It usually includes the 7th, 8th and 9th years, though sometimes only the 7th and 8th. It is departmentalized and pupils are promoted by subjects instead of by years or grades of work. Greater elasticity of the curriculum is sought. A manual issued by the state department of public instruction gives extensive information concerning the movement. A large number of the school systems of the state have departed, to some extent, at least, from what was originally known as the "8-4" plan of school organization—eight years in the elementary schools and four years in the high school. While the greater number of schools are still operating under that plan, other systems are being organized on what is termed the "6-2" plan—six years in the elementary grades, two years of intermediate and four years in high school. Another plan now gaining popularity is what is known as the "6-3-3" plan—six years in the elementary grades, three years intermediate (which includes the junior high school) and three years of the senior high school. Coffeyville has adopted the "6-3-3" plan. Conformity to the general transition, the state board of education has authorized certain courses of study for junior high schools. Also the state school book commission has approved certain texts for 7th and 8th grades which, under the new plan, are part of the junior high school. The transition in educational methods in Kansas is not different from that in other states. A comprehensive volume issued under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction of the state of Ohio entitled "Ohio High School Standards" referring to the junior high school, states:

Since the 8-4 organization still characterizes the majority of schools, that type is taken as basic in the discussions of this manual. At the

same time there is no lack of awareness of the fact that many school systems have extended the period of secondary education downward to include the 7th and 8th grades, organizing on a 6-6 or more usually 6-3-3 basis. This the department regards as a distinctly progressive step; it urges upon many of the smaller schools the possibilities that could be realized through a similar organization on a modest scale."

Notwithstanding the adoption of the junior high school method or organization in many of the schools of this and other states, the official reports filed with the state superintendent of public instruction conform to and furnish data under the standard four-year high school plan. The official biennial report of the state superintendent of public instruction to the governor, education may so restrict its meaning to determine that one of its four years—one quarter of the whole—may be separated therefrom and made a part of the elementary school. "Words and phrases shall be construed according to the context and approved usage of the language." (Rev. Stat. 1923, 77-201; State ex rel. v. Innes, 89 Kan. 168, 174.)

A. I. Decker, superintendent of the Coffeyville public schools, among other things, testified:

Q. Now, Mr. Decker, I will ask you if you do not know positively that the 9th grade is under our law, designated and considered a high school grade?

A. The judgment of authorities with whom I have talked said it would have to be decided as to when this elementary, intermediate and high school work were not ninth grade, or whether the ninth grade would be intermediate or high school grade. That is a question for the legislature and the courts to decide. Twelve years ago we had a division of the eight and four.

Q. What do you mean, eight and four?

A. I mean eight grades and four grades.

Q. Then the ninth grade was the high school grade?

A. Yes, of course, that is what they were, but we did not call it a high school grade, we called it elementary.



Q. The first eight grades are common school?  
 A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you leave the eight grades you go to the ninth?  
 A. I will simply say this: the first eight grades are common elementary schools. The grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 are high school.

Q. Then the 9th is the first in the high school?  
 A. Yes, sir.

It is based on the standard 4-year basis upon the standard four-year high school. The biennial report of the state superintendent of public instruction for the years ending June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922, show the city of Coffeyville operating under a system of eight grades in the elementary school and four grades in the high school. The same method was followed for the school year ending June 30, 1923.

A synopsis of courses of study for high schools of the state, issued by Hon. Jess W. Miley, state superintendent of public instruction, states: "The high school course of study is arranged so as to provide for four years of work following the completion of the elementary courses prepared for the eight grades in graded schools."

The so-called junior high school has received no more than mere mention by the legislature. (Rev. Stat. 1923, Sect. 72-3510, 72-1335, 72-4101, 72-1020. On the other hand the four year high school is substantially interwoven into the fabric of the public school system of this state. County high schools (72-2611) which have been superseded by community high schools, (72-2501) provide three courses of instruction each requiring four years study for completion. Four year accredited high schools are referred to in the statute (72-275). The "Sarnes law" contained this provision: "At least two courses of instruction shall be provided, each requiring four years work, etc." (72-3015) Ch. 314 of the Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 192 of the Laws of 1923, Sect. 72-3801, refers to certain high schools with a four year course accredited by the state board of education. Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1917 provided for the extension of the high school course of study by establishing a two year course in advance of that described for accredited high schools by the state board of education. (72-3301).

Giving force to the language of existing statutes, we cannot say that the term "high school" is so indefinite.

A New Hampshire statute describes a high school as being one for at least one four years course, properly equipped and teaching such subjects as are required for admission to college, technical school and normal school. (N. H. Institution v. Hortwood School Dist. 74 N. H. 422 Sec. also, State v. Dixon County School Dist. No. 1, 31 Nebr. 552; 35 Cyc. 812).

The junior high school of Coffeyville may be an intermediate school between the elementary grades and the senior high school. It is clear, however, that the 9th grade, even though housed with the 7th and 8th grades in a building termed "Junior high school", is still part and parcel of the high school proper, and is generally so regarded. It is equally clear that, under existing statutes the defendants may not separate white and colored pupils in the high school because of their color.

Coffeyville has three junior high schools which include the 9th grade the Roosevelt, the Washington and the Cleveland. The defendants have designated the Roosevelt building for white pupils, the Cleveland building for colored pupils, while both white and colored attend at the Washington building. While all three are modern school buildings, the Roosevelt is the newest and most up-to-date. It is contended by the defendants that if plaintiff is permitted to select the Roosevelt building for her daughter all of the colored pupils of Coffeyville may decide to attend school at the Roosevelt building and that facilities for all are not afforded there. Perchance all the white pupils might decide to attend there. The answer to this contention is that the defendants have charge and control of the schools of Coffeyville and have power to make all necessary rules for the government thereof. (Gen. Stat. 1923 Sect. 72-1724.) A limitation upon such power is that defendants may not separate students of the 9th grade or high school on account of their color. The defendants are empowered under the law to make necessary and reasonable regulations for attendance of pupils at the various buildings in order that there may be no congestion at any one, by zoning or redistricting the city, or by some other reasonable method, providing always that no discrimination be

shown on account of race or color.

It is contended that no sufficient demand was made upon the defendants as a pre-requisite to the institution of this proceeding. The attitude of the defendants was such that, in our opinion, no specific demand upon the defendants was necessary. Where the proceeding is instituted to compel the performance of a public duty no formal demand upon the defendants was necessary, where their course and conduct manifest a settled purpose not to perform the duty, and where it clearly appears that a formal demand would be useless and unavailing. (C. K. & W. R. R. Co. v. Comm'rs of Chase Co. 49 Kan. 399. 30 Pac. 456; Ackerson v. Zinc Co. 96 Kan. 781, 153 Pac. 530; 26 Cyc. 182.)

Other questions raised in the briefs need not be discussed.

The peremptory writ will issue.

# OPEN DOOR TO SCHOOL BY WRIT

Coffeyville, Kan., Feb. 22.—The question raised here, by the action of the school board in excluding children of our Race from the junior high school, has been definitely settled with the serving of a peremptory writ from the state supreme court, directing the school board members and superintendent of schools, A. I. Decker, to admit at once our children who are qualified to enter.

The court's order stated that the board's action in excluding the children was illegal.

The court's decision, branding the board members' act illegal, it was said by prominent attorneys here, may throw the costs of the case on the members of the board as individuals, instead of the board of education. The cost of the case was



Attorney Scott

estimated at about \$1,000.

When Superintendent Decker was interviewed, he said that 18 children had applied at the junior high school, following the court's order, and that 10 of them were qualified, as to grades, and that they were promptly admitted. Decker said the court's opinion would be lived up to to the letter, now that they know their duties under the law in the point raised.

When it was decided that a junior high school was much needed here, our citizens lined up and voted for the proposition, which provided that the new school was to be used for the training of all children, without regard to race or color. Circulars bearing this distinctive information in big letters were broadcasted. The vote carried after white political orators had promised "there would be no discrimination."

**Children Barred**

An imposing brick structure, several stories high, and with spacious basements, with all modern equipment for the use of advanced students, was erected last year. Citizens were startled when Superintendent Decker announced that "No Negro children would be enrolled there." His decision was affirmed when Victoria Thurmon, a student, daughter of Mrs. Celia Thurmon-Watts, was rejected on account of her color.

Local citizens employed Attorneys Elisha Scott of Topeka and R. M. Van Dyne to test the validity of the law upon which Decker based his action. The case came up for hearing Jan. 25, when Attorney Scott won for the children's admittance. The board pleaded for a new hearing which was denied. However, they steadfastly refused to obey the court's ruling. A writ of mandamus was issued Feb. 15, which forced them to terms. This action virtually throws the doors of every high school in Kansas open to children of our Race.

## "The Last Word"

**JIM CROW SCHOOLS AGAINST KAN. LAW, RULES COURT**

**TOPEKA, Kans.**—Race segregation in high schools of this state is illegal, according to an opinion handed down by the Kansas supreme court. The court granted a writ of mandamus against the Coffeyville board of education to admit Victoria Thurman, a 16-year-old Negro, to the Roosevelt junior high school.

"Discrimination on account of race or color is forbidden by statute in all high schools of the state except the high schools of a single city (Kansas City)," the supreme court holds. "Neither the board of education nor the superintendent has the authority to separate pupils of the Negro race from those of the white race on account of color or race."

State statutes permit city boards of education to segregate Negro children in the elementary grades.

## Kansas Schools Forced To Open Doors to Negro

**COFFEYVILLE, Kan., May 15—** (Crusader Service) Immediately upon publication of the recent court decision against the segregation of Negro children in Kansas schools, many towns of the State opened their school doors to colored pupils for the first time.

**185 STUDENTS REVOLT  
OVER MEXICAN PUPILS**

**Kansas City, Kas., September 12.** Classes were stopped at the Major Hudson school here today as a result of a revolt of 185 students who refused to attend if Mexican children were permitted in the classroom. A mass meeting of patrons has been called.



Discrimination - 1924.

Iowa.

## Hindus Protest Being Classified "Not White"

DES MOINES, Iowa., May 29.—(P. N. S.) A protest against the supreme court decision that Hindus do not come under the classification of "white people," and therefore are ineligible to United States citizenship, has been made by Dr. Sudhindra Bose, of Iowa City, a native of India, but a naturalized citizen of the United States since 1916. Dr. Bose, who is a lecturer in the political science department of the University of Iowa, faces annulment of his citizenship, proceedings instituted in the federal court here.



# THE UNPARDONABLE CONDITION AT SHORTRIDGE.

A few days ago a delegation of white women representing the women's club movement of the city, visited Shortridge high school for the purpose of reporting on conditions there. The visitation was intended to furnish reasons for speeding up the proposed building program. The report went into details in setting forth the almost intolerable conditions and was published in the daily press prior to formal presentation to the School Commissioners.

Judging from the report one of the most unpardonable conditions at Shortridge was the fact that a group of Negro children were crowded in among white children. Doubtless this delegation saw that other nationalities than the Negro were crowded in among the students. However, only the Negro could not be endured. Moreover, it was evidently thought that to call attention to the Negroes as mixing with white children, would be the weightiest argument for action on the part of the School Commissioners. Of course, one upon reading the report of these women could get no other impression than that these Negro children were below the level of humanity and human respectability. The report was eloquently cruel in its lack of explanation or qualifying terms. Negro children were mixed in among white children here in democratic America, in most American Indianapolis, in America's most democratic public institution. Here we have the most unbearable situation according to these guardians of public good.

No, these good women are victims of the hysteria of segregation of white supremacy, of Anglo-Saxon contempt for "lower breeds without the law." One wonders what avails all our talk about brotherhood, the principles of democracy, inter-racial good will. The Negro does not feel himself inherently inferior to anybody. He has a rising tide of self esteem in spite of the efforts to crush his soul out of him. He is sensitive to refined and brutal treatment even from those who conscientiously differ from him. He does not and cannot respect anybody who constantly spits upon him and brands him as some form of the lower animal kingdom. Our Indianapolis club women and all others will find out that there can be no good will except through justice, mutual respect and some sense of fitness and courteous treatment.

There are enough reasons why relief should come to Shortridge high school without constantly insulting the Negro people of the city. It would seem, however, that the fact of the Negro's presence in this and similar schools is the controlling excuse upon the part of white citizens for action. Already Negro children in the grade schools are being driven from pillar to post to satisfy the prejudice of white patrons. A Negro high school is in the new building program. With the Negro completely segregated; with a dual school system, one superior and the other inferior; with one of equal standards and the other with "adequate for Negroes" standards, doubt-

less our first white citizen with all the others will have some rest from their labors to maintain Indianapolis as "no mean City" and as the hub of American idealism.

## School Board Goes On With Segregation Plans

The second chapter of the little skit entitled "A Sacrifice to Jim Crow," was closed last Tuesday when E. W. Graff, superintendent of schools, recommended to the members of the board of school commissioners the proposal to erect at Eleventh and North West Streets, a building of forty-six class and fifteen special rooms to be used exclusively as a high school for colored children.

This too, despite the protests of all public spirited citizens in regards to the proposal and also to the location of the site. But it now seems that the "Lily White" crew partly ashamed of the crime of segregation they are perpetrating upon the community, are trying to hide their blunder in an unpaved side street behind one of the first graded school buildings erected in the city.

Pussyfooting methods used by a small minority of Jim Crow advocates and petty job seekers who at the present, seem to hold sway with the avowed "Lily Whites" on the school board, in the controversy, has aroused the ire of the majority of those who have from the beginning, fought the idea and crime of segregating the pupils of the high schools solely to placate a few jealous or inferior whites in the community.

The location of the proposed site which those virtually interested in the proposition contend, is totally unfit and out of keeping with advanced ideas of education, is located within two blocks of a glue factory whose fumes and odors have been for years the cause of numerous complaints on the part of practically every citizen in the northwestern section of the city. The site also is a scant three squares from the famous Twelfth street dumps, long a dumping ground and sewerage disposal station for the city, which now is al-

most filled and to which certain white real estate speculators have long eyed as a source for much revenue if it could be developed as an addition by placing a few cheap houses upon it to be sold at the fabulous prices now prevailing on run down property and unimproved communities for citizens of the Race here.

### Suspicious of Car Merger.

The same stalwart defenders of liberty and freedom see in the recent merging of the Indiana and Columbia avenue car lines, on the supposed order of Micheal Glenn, traffic superintendent, the next step in a deeply laid out plan of the segregationists to make it so easy for Race children living on the east side of town to board a car in their neighborhood and be carried directly to the doors of the exclusive high school that there will be no excuse in their minds for Negro children to attend Arsenal Tech which is situated near by.

Opposition is rapidly developing to the proposed site because of the run down condition of the neighborhood and the fact that the building is placed in a section of the city that is not easily accessible to all pupils that, if the building is placed there, is because of the obscurity of the location, will not measure up to the requirements of an institution of its kind. And that it will have a depressing effect upon the pupils already humiliated by the fact that they are being forced from the class rooms of Shortridge, Manual and Arsenal Tech, solely because of their color and the program of a small minority of the city to foster racial inferiority or the so-called white supremacy idea upon them.

Since in a recent ruling the courts decided that the school board had the authority to segregate high school pupils and the school is about to become a reality, those interested in the educational welfare of school children here, are of the opinion

that the present site of the Orphans' Home, Twenty-first street and Boulevard place, which will be vacated by the Home, some time in the fall, and whose obsolete building could be torn down to make way for the proposed new building, offers better facilities and better surroundings than the Eleventh street location.

The Home is situated in the general direction of the trend of Race residential development, within a block of Fall creek with its boulevard and beautiful park, where a tennis court is already laid out and where one of the most beautiful civic enterprises in the history of the city is about to be entered into by members of the race here.

The present opposition to the proposed site behind public school building No. 17, is expected to take definite form within the next few days.

**Appointments and Board Routine**  
**—Grade School Principals.**  
School No. 4, Mrs. Mary E. Cable; 17, George L. Haynes; 23, William E. Baugh; 24, W. E. Grubbs; 26, Mathias Volcox, Hazel Hendrix, assistant; 40, Beulah W. Price; 42, E. W. Diggs; 56, Walter M. Price; 63, Noel P. Brown; 64, Jeannette S. Cary; 68, Francis B. Coston.

**Grade School Teachers.**  
**School No. 4.**  
8A, Lillian Cable; 8B, Hurlbut T. Riley; 7A-7B, Cora Willis; 7B-6A, Clara Perry; 6A-6B, Blanche Chenaunt; 6B-5A, Willa Prince; 5A-5B, Vera Forte; 5B-4A, Juanita Bobson; 4A-4B, Madge McCain; 4B, Carrie Lucas; 3A-3B, Zoe Barnett; 3B-2A, Dawn Casey; 2A-2B, Monica Rice; 2B-1A, Jessie.

**School No. 17.**  
8A, M. L. Stevenson; 8A, Hettie Walker; 8A, Fred W. Donahue; 8B, Selma Harry; 8B, Emory A. James; 7A, Tranqueella Riley; 7A, O. A. Johnson; 7A, Eugenia Burbridge; 7B, C. W. Stewart; 7B, Florence Jones; 7B, Carrie V. Simpson; 7B, Phyllis Waters; 7B, John Morton Finney; department, Lillian Brown; department, F. F. Bowler; department, Mattie Roberts.

**School No. 23.**  
**School No. 23.**

6A, Christent Rice; 6B, Ruth Willis; 6B-5A, Emma Wilhite; 5A Helen Powell; 5B, Malinda Wherry; 5B-4A, Maude Meriwether; 4A, Alyss Hershaw; 4A-4B, Edna Tucker; 4B, Nannie Mae Gahn; 3A, Ruth Ratcliffe; 3A-3B, Flora Harner Crossen; 3A Jones; 2B-1B, Merle E. Dangerfield.

**School No. 68.**  
7B-6B-5A-5B, principal; 4A-4B, 3B-2A, Ruth Bailey.



3B, Leona Cantrell; 2A, Gertrude Hicks; 2A-2B, Ella E. Croker; 2B, Camille Richardson; 2B-1A, Bertha Sims; 1A-1B, Gertrude Rarris; 1B, Hilda Reeder; 1B, Alethea Byrd.  
**School No. 24.**

6A, Millard J. Burwell; 6B, Mary Johnson; 5A, Sayde A. Mays; 5A-5B, Lucile Linthecome; 5B-4A, Bessie M. Rhodes; 4A-4B, Sidney B. Harrison; 4B, Margaret E. Smith; 3A, Mary L. Allison; 3B, Lillian Eubanks; 2A, Dalsy Payne; 2B, vacancy; 1A, Eletha Gray; 1B, Lucinda Hayden.

**School No. 26.**

8A, Sarah Halmer; 8A, Julian Coleman; 8B, Clio Kurtz; 8B-7A, C. E. Harry; 7A, Henrietta Herod; 7A-7B, Maud Perry; 7B, Martha Hill; 7B, Clarence Marshall; sewing, Helen L. Wilson; 6A, Frances Davis; 6A-6B, Creelia W. Lee; 6B, Lucy Maxey; 6B, Madeline B. McCall; 6B, Blanche Edwards; 5A, Cubena McClure; 5A, Mary Carter; 5B, Carrie B. Martin; 5B, Mercy Woolfolk; 4A, Vivian White; 4A-4B, Esther Telford; 4B, Ella Marthel; 3B, Lorraine Jackson; 3B, Ethel Blanche Brown; 2A, Ruth Wales; 2A-2B, Catherine Armistead; 2B, Edith Blankenship; 2B-1A, Esther Martin; 1B, Fredia A. Campbell; 1B, Nettie Jones; 1B, Sadie Hill; Atyp. B, Margaret Boone.

**School No. 40.**

6A-6B, Stella W. Hatch; 5A-5B, Etta L. Simms; 5B-4A, Spaulding Pritchett; 4A-4B, Aline Burwell; 3A, Alma Williams; 3B-2A, Gertrude Kennedy; 2B, Blanche Bell; 2B-1A, Virgie White; 1B, new, Irene B. Ecter.

**School No. 42.**

8B-7A, M. Ethel Cheatham; 7A-7B, Madeline M. Chambers; 6A-6B, Ozela Bass; 6B-5A, Martha Horner; 5A-5B, Ora B. Willette; 5B-4A, Irene H. Jones; 4A-4B, Cella H. King; 4B-3A, Sara Loggins; 3A-3B, Artie B. Gorman; 3B-2A, Elizabeth Mae Botts; 2A-2B, vacancy; 1A, Clara Penn; 1B, Fanny Carter.

**School No. 56.**

5A-5B, principal; 5B-4A, Ida M. Valentine; 4B, Hazel Trabue; 3A-3B, Helen A. Wilson; 3B-2A, Rosaline McGoodwin; 2A-2B, Helen D. Forbes; 2B-1A, Hazel Guthrie; 1A-1B, new, Cleo Johnson.

InesB-B9(-\$\*EhB28 39 2839 28393  
**School No. 63.**

6A-6B-5A, principal; 5B-4A, Elsie Mitchell; 4B-3A, Adalaide Price; 3B-2A-2B, Mae Hendon; 1A-1B, Edna Peters.

**School No. 64.**

8A-7A-7B, principal; 6B-5A-5B-4A, Myrtle Johnson; 4B-3B-2A, Mar-

**THAT JIM CROW PARK.**

Douglass Park is another example of what always happens under the segregation regime. Some several years ago, this park was purchased for the Northeast part of the city with the seeming tacit understanding that it would be a Negro park. A Negro's name was given it. A swimming pool and playground operated for Negroes only were established. Negroes were encouraged to go to this park in preference to any other. It was always suggested, even insisted upon when permits were sought. Permits for other parks were obtained with difficulty. So anxious were most Negroes to be segregated and to segregate themselves that they flocked to Douglass park the thousands and boasted about "our park."

Now what is "our park?" It is little more than a big field and on Sunday especially, one can see thousands of Negroes tramping round in the dust and for the most part in the broiling hot sun. This "Jim Crow" park needs some more shade. Somewhere in the archives of the Park Board is a blueprint showing how this park was to be developed with shrubbery, trees, and beautiful drives. This design was prepared by Mr. Lowery, but with his passing nothing has been done since. Speaking of this hundred acre field there is not a drive in it. There are several country footpaths. If an auto is strong enough to get through the dust or mud to the boundaries of the park, there is still the difficulty of finding parking space. The whole East side of the park is separated by a street from a row of unsightly eating houses and divers amusement stands.

It is the same old story of segregating the Negro and neglecting him. Anything will do for him. The present Park Board seems to have forgotten that they have this big barren, inaccessible field, dedicated to the inferiority of the Negroes of Indianapolis. Segregation is bad enough, but its usual concomitant of second rate provisions is nauseating to self respecting Negroes. Douglass Park could be made a beautiful place. It could be landscaped, shrubbed, and given suitable walks and drives. The streets leading to it could be made easily accessible. The law as to the distance of amusements could be enforced. Nothing is being done now. Nothing has been done. Let us hope that the Park Board will sometime this side of millennium demonstrate that even a park when "eased" over on a group of easy Negroes can be considered and developed alongside with the other parks of the city.

**WHITE TOURISTS PASS UP INJURED MOTORISTS**

The wife of Dr. Lawrence A. Lewis, prominent local physician, suffered a broken bone in her right jaw, and their two small children were shaken up when in automobile in which they were riding left the road near Kirkland, Indiana about thirty miles from here last Saturday morn-

ing. Dr. Lewis was cut on the arms and bruised about the back. The family was returning to Indianapolis from a vacation trip at Idlewild, Mich. It was some time after the mishap, before the doctor was able to remove his family from the scene, owing to the fact that nineteen motorists driving by the wreck either refused to heed the distress signals of the injured man, or would not if

they paused offer to carry them into the town. After a long time in the hot sun beside the dusty road a farmer was prevailed upon and came to their aid.

Mrs. Lewis' condition is reported improved, according to an announcement from their home, 2128 Boulevard Place.

**Protest Discrimination In Indiana Parks**

Brazil, Ind., Aug. 21—A committee of men and women consisting of Mrs. Lottie Cox, Dr. J. B. Oliver and Miss Lizzie Barnett appeared before the Mayor and City Council of this city this week to protest against discrimination in public parks.

The protest charges that police officers have been preventing colored children from swimming in certain pools and asks that Negro children be accorded the same privileges in the parks as other groups.

**Separate Schools In Indianapolis**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5—Local courts have refused to enjoin the School Board from building a high school especially for colored children. Heretofore both races had attended the same school.

**THE COST OF SEGREGATION.**

The Indianapolis School Commissioners seem to be somewhat worried about funds with which to carry out their building program. At a rather unusual meeting of the Commissioners Friday evening, the question of cutting expenses was discussed. We have called attention, in these columns to the enormous expense involved in carrying out a program of segregation for the Negroes here. We now say again that one way to reduce expenses and taxes is to abolish the segregated school system. A million or more dollars can be saved at one stroke, to say nothing of the large sum of money needed yearly to satisfy the white man's god of race prejudice.

This matter of sufficient finance goes to the very heart of the injustice of the entire program of segregation. There are no communities both willing and unable to keep up on a basis of equal educational opportunities a dual school system. What is the result? Our white brother looks out for his own race, and lets others take the left overs or do the best they can under the circumstances, with the result that there are, so far as we know, no equal educational opportunities for the Negro under the regime of segregation. In fact, many white people scout the idea of such equality for Negroes. Negroes in the judgment of many white people, should be grateful for anything that is handed out to them. To do something "adequate" for the colored people is supposed to answer all objections. Of course, "adequacy" when applied to Negro schools and other institutions is about as slimy as an eel.

have enough money dedicated to race prejudice to convert and educate the world in a decade. It seems that we have elected to perpetuate racial strife and hate rather than peace and brotherhood and in so doing we have not only impoverished our pocket books, but our souls. We have been and are trampling beneath unhalloved feet our most sacred ideals. The cost is entirely too great. Economic, social, moral and spiritual bankruptcy is inevitable.

The cost in money of race prejudice in America is skin, and to segregate a child because of the color of his skin something enormous. The exigency in which our School Commissioners find themselves is a case in point. Let justice and merit count in our public school system rather than racialized High School be delayed and that the colored children be prejudice and we have millions of money to turn back to the existing High Schools is a piece of temporary wis-

tax payers. Competency to teach is not a matter of color of the skin that should be made permanent. The American people



# RESTAURANT IS MENACED BY CROWD

The menacing of the Rainbow by a mob of colored men is reminiscent of similar tactics employed at a Greek restaurant at 35th St. and Giles Ave. A soldier of the 8th Regiment was fatally shot in the restaurant following an argument with a Greek waiter.

Every attempt later on the part of the Greek to open the restaurant resulted in the hurling of a brick through the plate glass window, presumably by friends of the slain man. The Greek finally vacated the place in despair.

## They Don't Have Separate Car Space In Chicago, But Negroes Pay More Rent.

A dispatch from Chicago dated April 7, gives some idea of what the landlords are doing to colored people up there where there was to have been no discrimination of any sort and everything was to be altogether lovely, according to the reports of the labor agents enticing colored labor away from the South:

Tenants of flats, whose rent has been boosted from \$5 to \$25 a month, have risen in desperate revolt. They are supposed to pay or get out by May 1, but more than 1,000 have banded together and refuse to move or to sign a lease at the advanced rate. These tenants will combine their resources to fight the landlords through the courts.

Negro tenants are hit especially hard. Flats they occupy, for which they have been paying \$45 a month, furnishing their own heat, cleaning and decorating and repairs, have been jumped to \$60 a month for no apparent cause. These flats formerly rented to white tenants for \$20 and \$25 a month. Several instances are quoted where rents have been jumped from \$60 to \$100 and one apartment, housing many tenants, has jumped from \$90 to \$175 a month.

Other reports from up North indicate this gouging of negro tenants is by no means confined to Chicago but exists everywhere there has been an influx from the South. In some places in order to meet the extortionate rents demanded, tenants have occupied the rooms in eight-hour shifts, sleeping, for in no other way could the charges be met. In other words, three different sets of "sleepers" would occupy a room in 24 hours, and each relay would be promptly rushed out on the dot of the hour to make room for the next squad.

A good many colored people have returned, saying they cannot stand the strain and the expense of trying to make ends meet even on higher pay. And, it is noticeable that there has been a distinct improvement in the types of houses being constructed to rent to colored people here in Birmingham, and existing houses are being painted, improved and provided with a good many comforts and essentials hitherto lacking.

## DISCRIMINATION BY BANKING INSTITUTIONS

IT IS AN UNDISPUTED FACT that the white banking institutions in Chicago have on deposit millions of dollars belonging to members of our group, and yet these institutions with few exceptions discriminate against our people in making loans on real estate security. It matters not how valuable the property may be nor how resourceful and reliable the applicant for a loan may be, the fact that he is a member of our group is sufficient to cause the rejection of his application.

THIS IS A MATTER that our professional and business men should make a subject of careful investigation with the end in view that such institutions that make this discrimination should not have any money belonging to our group to lend to white folks. We are opposed to racial discrimination along any line and therefore moneyed institutions, whether white or Colored, that will give our people a fair deal merit and should receive our patronage and support; all others should be discarded.

THE IMPRESSION is prevalent that some of these institutions that have made loans in the past now refuse to renew them with a view of foreclosure proceedings to get possession of the property. In spite of the action thus contemplated there are institutions and moneyed individuals in sufficient numbers in our city to meet this emergency. It is about time these South side "associations" that have for their object the elimination—by fair means or foul—of members of our group from the Kenwood and Hyde Park districts, especially, come to a realization of the fact that we are a fixture here in Chicago, that we intend to buy and live in any building our means will permit us to secure and in any section of the city we may select. This we intend doing, not as a matter of spite or to stir up racial feeling, but because it is our right and our privilege, and because our growing numbers makes it necessary to spread out.

WE REGRET, of course, that some bankers are pursuing this narrow course, and while we suffer as a consequence they, too, suffer a financial loss in not catering to our business when our business proves to be gilt-edged. If it so happened that those who have money in unfriendly banks should withdraw it—as they undoubtedly will should they find they are dealing with an institution that bears them no goodwill—the shoe that pinches would be on their foot, not ours. He is a wise banker who can tell the difference between the dollar dropped in his till by the white man and the one dropped in his till by the black man. Prejudice is an expensive luxury.

## Stanton Ave. Police Avert Riot After Cafe Refuses Service to Men

Quick action by the Stanton avenue police Tuesday morning prevented a possible race riot at 35th street and Indiana avenue, when an angry mob of colored men menaced the white proprietor of a small restaurant who had practically refused to serve four colored youths in his place.

### Refused Youths

The Stanton avenue patrol rushed to the scene and rescued the proprietor while a crowd of over 200 men milled about his restaurant threatening to wreck it. The disturbance occurred at the Rainbow Cafe, 122 East 35th street, and was precipitated when four well dressed youths entered it to be served. They seated themselves at a table and ordered lunch. The proprietor informed them that he could not serve them, as the tables were reserved for white girls. When the youths refused to vacate the table, the police were called.

When the police arrived, they indignantly ordered the proprietor to serve the men, and instructed them to swear out warrants if they were denied service. "That stuff about the tables being reserved is the bunk," they told the white proprietor. The four youths were served and later left the restaurant.

In a few minutes another call was received at the station, declaring: "The colored people are about to wreck my place. Please hurry."

Evidently the four youths had spread the news about their affair with the proprietor. Police declare that if they had reached the place five minutes later it would have been demolished.

The Rainbow restaurant is well known throughout the neighborhood as a place where "No Negroes are fed," although it is in the heart of the most densely populated colored urban district in the world.



Discrimination—1924.

# ORDER RESTAURATEUR SERVE ALL CITIZENS OR CLOSE HIS PLACE

There are many restaurants and cafes in Chicago operated for the most part by foreigners, chiefly Greeks who have not taken the trouble to become American citizens. In many of these places the eating houses are run as if they were the homes of the Greek people. In many of these places the treatment as the Rainbow was accorded Tuesday they would disappear. The police of the Stanton Ave. station are to be commended for their prompt handling of the situation and the enforcing of law. But injured his finger. Heretofore citizens of our group, accustomed to being refused and desirous of eating without creating a disturbance, have silently acquiesced in this treatment thus making it easier for these foreigners to build up a pseudo patronage and strengthen their own false position by pretending that their customers object to eating with people of the darker races.

**Manager Calls Police**

Chief among those restaurants which have operated with seeming immunity in the district inhabited by the greater part of our people, and by a Greek, is the Rainbow restaurant, 122 E. 35th St. This place has long had a notorious reputation for the refusal of its owners to serve our people on the simple grounds of color. Tuesday noon the managers received a severe jolt when four young men entered and demanded service. The Greek demurred and when the young men insisted, saying that they would remain until they were served, the foreigner, displaying his ignorance of our laws, ideals and customs, called the police station to have them evicted.

The police arrived and, according to statements, informed the manager that he would either have to serve the men or close the restaurant. Immediately a crowd gathered in front of the place; some entered and others remained outside to see that they were served. In a short time the crowd became so large and threatening against the Greek that it was necessary for the police to return and convey him away in the patrol wagon in order to appease the people, who had almost decided to

Illinois.

aim on the South side, has since changed its location. Other restaurants must follow its footsteps or cease their discriminating tactics especially on the South side. Chicago citizens have adopted the slogan, "Eat where you will." JOURNAL  
JULY 23, 1924  
**HOW THE PRESS  
DISCRIMINATES  
AGAINST NEGROES**

Editor, The Journal:  
Sir: Today, dispatches from Cairo, Illinois, told of the killing of an eighteen-year old girl by robbers who were trying to enter her father's store. Like most reports of crimes in which negroes are implicated, each account from Cairo carefully noted that the murders were blacks.

This notation of the color of negro criminals is unfair. We do not see in the daily press any such branding of whites. When a white man commits a crime, his color is not mentioned. The dispatch does not say, "John Smith, white, was caught while looting a safe" or "the two white murderers were pursued by a posse." Yet when the criminal is a negro, his color is always mentioned.

The result of this discrimination is the creation of an erroneous impression that negroes are especially inclined toward crime. When a negro distinguishes himself in some worthy way, he is sometimes credited for his effort or ability, but more often these are ignored. He is, moreover, barred by caste from those occupations through which distinction most often comes.

Newspaper reporters and press associations in general are making honest efforts to be fair to all classes and all interests. If they wish to be fair to the negro, they should cease from constantly calling attention to the color of negro criminals—unless the same color notice is given to white criminals.

Wayne Gard.

## Jim Crow Greets Soldier at Government Hospital

That the United States veterans Bureau hospital at Maywood, popularly known as the Speedway, but officially designated as the John Hines, Jr. hospital, openly practices discrimination and segregation of patients on account of color has been charged in a formal statement by Albert S. Johnson, 1205 Vincennes Ave., to The Chicago Defender.

Johnson, who is a war veteran, has been suffering with stomach trouble almost continually since his return from service five years ago. Upon the advice of his physician, he went to the Veterans' Bureau, district No. 8, 111 N. Canal St., and after an examination at the bureau, was sent to the hospital in Maywood.

### Separate Wards

Here, according to Johnson, in the state of Illinois and less than an hour's ride from Chicago and on premises operated by the United States government, men who risked their lives for this government are herded into segregated wards. Even the baths and toilets are separated.

"When I first entered the hospital," declared Johnson, "I was placed in a ward with two white men. Later, after the authorities had examined my papers and were assured that I was Colored, an orderly came into the ward where I was and told me that I was to go to another ward."

Johnson was later shown the bath and lavatories that he was to use and was finally informed by an orderly that he was to eat in a dining room set aside for our people. The patient then inquired for the physician in charge of the hospital and was directed to the office of Dr. Hollingsworth, who informed him that it was the policy of the hospital to discriminate against veterans of our Race who reported there for treatment and that it was useless for him to oppose this injustice. The one threat held over Johnson's head and said to be quite effective with many other disabled men in the institution is a statement that to fight the discrimination is to jeopardize what paltry compensation the doctors there might see fit to recommend.

### Who Gave Order?

Johnson left the hospital immediately and plans to appear before the head of the bureau to ascertain if Dr. Hollingsworth is working under government orders in causing the un-American practices to be carried out in a government hospital in the North.



Discrimination - 1924.

Georgia.

## WALKOUT AVERTED

### Stenographers Threatened To Strike Over Negro Woman.

Augusta, Ga., June 20. - A strike of white stenographers at the office of Lee's office was averted here this morning when tenants of the Johnson building had the office of Lee's office, Lee's office agent and manager, closed because he had placed a negro woman in charge during his absence in Asheville, N. C.

A sign was placed on the door of Lee's office, advising persons having business there to call at a nearby drug store, which is said to be connected with the Johnson building ownership, to transact any business in hand.

### WOULDN'T MARCH BEHIND NEGROES

It is very interesting to note the attitude assumed by Savannah Council, No. 7, Daughters of America, in signing their reason for their failure to appear in the parade last Friday afternoon on National Defense Day. Here it is as given by the chairman of the council:

We waited at the City Hall to get in line from 3 o'clock until the time the parade started. A marshal showed us our place in line. It was behind some Negroes, and we refused to march behind Negroes. We got out of line, although the marshal told us we would be 'fined' if we did.

The members of the council, it was said by the lady acting as chairman of the council, that the ladies associated with her had worked through three days and nights getting ready for the parade. They were attired in white, carried American flags and one of their number had a banner carrying the name of the organization.

It is too bad that this organization should have spent so much time and labor preparing for this national observance and then be forced to have their plans go astray simply because they were assigned a place in the parade behind a crowd of patriotic Negroes. We fear that this body of ladies did not catch the real spirit of the day which was conceived to show patriotism and strength in case of invasion by a foreign foe not to the millions of whites of the country, nor to the twelve million Negroes, but a foe to the country in general both white and black.

It was not a day designed for socializing, far from that, but it was designed to show every possible unit of patriotic strength from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the isles of the sea over which the United States holds sovereignty. To neglect in this summary the strength which twelve million black subjects would add to the protective forces of our country would be a serious hindrance in the protective scheme of the country. From these

twelve million subjects have come some of America's most valiant fighting units in every conflict in which this country has engaged. Their ebony armed soldiers have spilled their blood on hundreds of battle fields and have made the supreme sacrifice in order that their country might not be trampled by a foreign foe. Then, why should they not after such valiant service, be assigned to proper places in the general scheme for the protection of our common country. The record of the black man in America's defense of the past more than justifies the leaders in Defense Day in refusing to accede to the views as held by the ladies of Council No. 17, Daughters of America, when they refused to march behind patriotic Negro citizens in an observance where true Americanism was at stake. We wonder

would those ladies refuse to be defended by Negro soldiers in actual warfare?



# FLORIDA WHITES ARE OPPOSED TO COLORED MAN AS P.O. WORKER

Only Eligible on List for  
Fort Pierce, Fla., Post-  
office Is Warned Not to  
Accept Position.

WHITE REPUBLICAN IS  
FIRST TO ADVISE HIM  
TO REFUSE THE PLACE

Then Came a Democrat "As  
a Father and Friend,"  
Saying "There Would Be  
the Devil to Pay."

(Telegram to The New York Age)

Fort Pierce, Fla.—Chester A. Moore,  
a colored man, of Gifford, Fla., who  
passed the civil service examination for  
clerk-carrier in the Postoffice Depart-  
ment, was named for appointment on  
April 5 in the Fort Pierce office under  
Postmaster Roden.

According to the Fort Pierce News-  
Tribune, Postmaster Roden stated that  
the appointment of Moore was made  
because he was the only eligible on the  
list, and that the selection of a colored  
man for duty was unavoidable since so  
few of the whites made an effort to  
qualify.

But other whites of the neighbor-  
hood do not take the same view of it.  
One white man, said to be a Republican,  
called on Moore on April 4, even be-  
fore the latter had received orders to  
report for duty, and advised him that a  
colored man's presence in the Fort  
Pierce postoffice would weaken the party  
in the county and suggested that the  
appointment be declined.

Two hours later, on the same morning,  
Moore was visited by a white Democrat,  
who is also a County officer and a pa-  
tron of the Fort Pierce office, and ad-  
vised him "as a father and friend" to  
decline the appointment, declaring unless  
that course was followed, "There would  
be the devil to pay in Fort Pierce."

Under the circumstances, Moore was  
considerably perturbed. He went to Fort  
Pierce and laid the matter before the  
postmaster, but the latter declined to  
express any opinion, only asking if  
Moore would be ready for duty next

morning.

The colored man stated his desire to  
do so, but under the circumstances fear-  
ed he might have to decline. When ask-  
ed if he would recommend Moore for a  
transfer, the postmaster replied that the  
question of a transfer should be taken  
up with the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Moore was an applicant for the  
postmastership at Gifford, a fourth-class  
office, and was the only one who passed  
the civil service examination on May  
5, 1923. Two white applicants were un-  
successful, one of them being the acting  
postmaster, who is still serving. Ninety-  
eight per cent. of the patronage is col-  
ored.



Discrimination—1924.

I.

D.C.

## Asked Delegates On Freight Elevator



Washington, D. C. Jan. 3—Colored delegates to the annual session of the American Sociological Society which met in the Washington Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue opposite the Treasury, last week were asked to use the freight elevator in order to get up to the roof garden where the meetings were held.

Use of the regular passenger elevator was denied the delegates who protested to the house manage-

ment to no avail. Their protest was so strong, however, that the Society changed its meeting place from the roof garden to a room on the first floor, where it was not necessary to use an elevator.

Colored delegates included Monroe Work of Tuskegee, Edward E. Frazier, Baltimorean, now professor of Social Science and director of Atlanta, Ga., School of Social Work in Morehouse College, and Charles F. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, and a secretary of the National Urban League in New York. Mr. Work is nationally known as the editor of the Negro Year Book and director of the Bureau of Research and statistics at Tuskegee.

Kelly Miller a member of the local committee of arrangements for the Society's meetings apologized for the insult offered the delegates, declaring he had no idea they would be treated discourteously.

## WILL INVESTIGATE WHY CHILDREN ARE DENIED USE OF PLAYGROUNDS

At a meeting of recreational instructors and workers at Dunbar High School, Monday evening, a temporary organization to further recreational advantages for colored people of the District of Columbia was formed, with Assistant Superintendent Garnet C. Wilkinson as president and Louis A. Watson, director of physical education of Howard University, secretary.

This was the second meeting of the group which had been called to discuss the recreational facilities and the possibility of increasing them for the 112,000 colored people of the District.

One result of the meeting is the representation of the District at the National Recreational Conference which is being held here this week, under the direction of the Cabinet Committee, appointed some weeks ago by President Coolidge. The three representatives are Prof. Edward Henderson, Dunbar High School; Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, member of the school board, and Shelby J. Davidson, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. for the District.

Upon investigation it was found that there are thirty-three playgrounds in the District operated by the District as municipal playgrounds. Of this number twenty-four are for white children and only nine where colored children are permitted to play. However, only three of the nine for colored children have any facilities worth mentioning. Five of the nine have just been taken over within this month, as municipal play-

grounds. The five are Payne, Giddings, Briggs, Lovejoy and Willow Tree.

Of all the baseball diamonds in the District colored players are permitted to play on only two of them. Out of more than fifty tennis courts in the District, there are only two where colored players are permitted to play. This organization will

erase the discrimination and secure the right to the use of more playgrounds, tennis courts and baseball diamonds and have them just the same as those used by other American citizens in this city.

## DEMOCRATS TO SUSPEND "JIM CROW" LAWS

### Claim That They Can Stop Insults

Washington, May 30.—What appears to be a well founded report is going the rounds here in connection with the coming elections. In efforts to surround the remaining Race vote following the tremendous draining of the South through the various "exoduses" and Democrats have decided to make efforts to suspend Jim Crow state and municipal

laws, beginning July 4, Independence day. As a starter Washington, the U. S. capital city itself will be called upon to discontinue the practice of Jim Crowing Southbound passengers at the different railroad stations, and if the word of one prominent Democratic leader is to be taken for anything the days of separate cars, waiting rooms, schools and churches, as well as the barring entirely of our people in public eating places, parks, theaters, soda fountains, etc., will be a thing of the past. If this is brought about it will only be what could have been done long years ago by the Republican party, and it will be a reform worth the vote which is expected to be given in return for it.

### Capitol Conditions

It is a notorious fact that members of the Race are barred from eating in the restaurant in the Capitol building. Just a short time ago a well known Northern politician (white) invited a Race man of equal prominence to lunch with him. They entered the restaurant mentioned and were informed by one of the menials that "Colored" were not accommodated. The white man was grossly insulted and declared in unmistakable terms that he felt

ashamed to think that our government would countenance a condition of the kind. He was surprised to learn that in many of the governmental departments screens are used to separate the workers of different colors and that separate cloak rooms and lavatories are in use.

"I cannot understand why your people remain where practices of this kind are in effect," the politician remarked to the writer. "It would be showing self-respect if they moved entirely away from places where this sort of discrimination is forced upon them."

We called his attention to the fact that certain sections of the South had been decimated on account of such things and that what work was being done at all in the parts affected is drawn from "white labor," a labor unknown below the Mason and Dixon line before our people began to wake up.

## WEEKS TELLS CITIZENS COMM. OF BEACH PLANS

### Sherrell Insults Committee by Refusing to Answer Letter

The Negro citizens are greatly agitated over the treatment accorded them by Col. C. O. Sherrill, in charge of public buildings and grounds here, in reference to facilities on the golf and tennis courts and at the bathing

beach. A committee composed of W. B. Nixon, H. E. Barnett, Dr. Creed W. Childs, Dr. W. B. Wilson, Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, E. B. Smith, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, last week decided to take the matter up with Secretary of War Weeks. After writing him a letter, they were asked to call and see the secretary.

This conference resulted in Secretary of War Weeks telling the committee that he had decided to give the colored citizens a beach on the west side of the tidal basin, and to give them a separate golf course in the West Potomac Park.

This action of the part of Secretary Weeks is one of the boldest attempts ever made by a cabinet officer to put the stamp of Government approval on race segregation. The laws creating these recreational places, does not specify any segregation. The segregation was instituted by the War Department, through the office of the public buildings and grounds, who is appointed by the president of the United States.

The citizens of Washington have been fighting for years to break down the bars of race segregation and to prevent the raising of more of them. However, notwithstanding this fight, which has reached its climax under the Harding and Coolidge republican administration, there is more effort now to further segregation than ever before.

The following letter was written to Col. Sherrill on April 7th to which he refused to make a reply:

April 7th, 1924.

Col. C. O. Sherrill,  
In Charge of Public Buildings  
and Grounds.

Dear Sir:

The Civic Center of Affiliated Associations of the District of Columbia, composed of 23 organizations, having a membership of over fifteen thousand, have noted the fact that recreation centers will be established this season in several public parks in the District of Columbia, these centers to have tennis courts, golf courses, and spaces for other health giving facilities.

Bearing in mind that hitherto uncalled-for, unjust and unlawful rules of segregation in the use of these places have been made and enforced with the effect of insulting the twelve million colored Americans who are part owners of these government grounds, we request that you give our organization the following information:

I. If the Un-American policy of racial discrimination against colored citizens restricting their privileges



the use of the government recreation grounds, represents the opinion and has the sanction of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States.

II. Is it your intention to continue this unjust segregation now in existence, and to extend these hate-breeding ideas to the new centers to be established?

III. Under what act of Congress have you been empowered to Jim Crow Americans because of Color or Race?

IV. If you are not responsible for this reprehensible segregation that has prevailed under your administration, who is?

Respectfully awaiting your reply,  
Yours truly,

President.

After waiting for a month the committee then took the matter up with Mr. Weeks, with the result that the above-mentioned conference was held. The committee protested the decision of Mr. Weeks to extend segregation under the federal Government here.

Local citizens are now planning to take the matter up with President Coolidge to ascertain whether Mr. Weeks' segregation program carries the Presidents' approval.

N. Y. EVENING WORLD  
JULY 31, 1924

## First Negro Marine Discharged: Color Question Brought Up Again

Memphis Boy, Almost White,  
Succeeded in Enlisting  
in "Devil Dogs."

(Special Despatch to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The first Negro who has ever become a member of the United States Marine Corps has been ordered discharged after six months of service.

Ralph Norman Wright, son of James Wright, a retired Negro letter carrier of Memphis, Tenn., and almost white in color, ran away from home and enlisted at St. Louis six months ago. He gave his color as white and nothing unusual was discovered about the new "devil dog." He was ordered to Paris Island, S. C., and later to the Panama Canal. Recently the mother of the boy applied to the Marine Corps for his discharge on the grounds that he enlisted while under age, and a law recently enacted by Congress provides that in such cases the discharge is mandatory. The discharge has been ordered and the enlisted man is now on his way back from the Canal Zone on a Government transport.

This is the version of the matter

given by Marine Corps officers. From other sources, the story is heard differently. It is reported that in some manner the fact that Wright is a Negro became known in the Marine Corps, where there is an unwritten law against men of his race, and an arrangement was fixed up for his discharge because of internal dissatisfaction. It is said that Robert Church, a Negro millionaire and Republican politician of Memphis, who is an uncle of the Negro marine, has protested against his nephew being discharged on account of his color and has taken the matter up with Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. Gen. Le Jeune, Commander of the Marine Corps, denied to-day that he had a protest about the discharge of the Negro youth, but on the contrary had had a request from his people to get him out of the service for the reasons stated.

There is no bar to Negroes entering other branches of the armed forces of the Government, but it is an unwritten law that the Negro shall not be permitted in the Marine Corps.

When General Le Jeune, commander of the Marine Corps, was interviewed concerning the reason for the order dismissing the young man from the service before the expiration of his term, the commander stated that the boy was discharged on a plea of his mother that he was under age. He denied that color of the marine in any way influenced his decision.

But from other sources come statements that, judging from the past attitude of the government in this regard, are easier to be believed. The reports have it that the knowledge of Wright's racial identity became known to some of the other "leather necks" in his outfit and at once arose

a protest against what they termed the un-American precedent of placing a man of our Race in the Marines along with whites. This "internal dissatisfaction," according to the reports, caused a discharge to be ordered for young Wright at once.

When news of this act on the part of the government reached the boy's home, Robert Church, his uncle, and one of the wealthiest and most influential politicians in the state of Tennessee, at once took the matter up with Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, protesting the action of General Le Jeune. No result has come of the protest, however.

The Marine Corps of the United States, considered the pride of a nation, has openly boasted of the fact that men of our Race are prohibited. Although there is no law forbidding the enlistment, there seems to be a pretty general understanding between officials of the government on that score. When a person of our group seeks to enlist in the Marine Corps he is told that his application will be considered as soon as the government opens up some "Colored regiments of Marines," which, literally translated, means never. The action taken in regard to Wright,

## U.S. MARINE DISCHARGED BECAUSE OF HIS COLOR

Washington, Aug. 8.—The United States government, the first and the world's greatest democracy—the government that sent troops into foreign countries for the purpose of establishing democratic principles in the hearts of other nations—has again shown its true state of mind to countries for whom it is acting as an example by ordering a man discharged from the Marine Corps because it was discovered that he is not white.

Ralph Norman Wright, son of James Wright, a retired postal employee of Memphis, Tenn., said to be almost white in color, ran away from home and, according to despatches, enlisted in the Marine Corps in St. Louis, Mo., six months ago, as white. He was ordered to Paris Island, S. C., and later to the Panama Canal, where he remained for several months. He is now on his way home.

who was accepted and who was performing his duties satisfactorily until it was discovered that he was not white, merely goes to prove to the world that America has yet to learn the true meaning of that which its citizens of all creeds and colors fought to foist upon the rest of the world.

## JIM CROW MEMORIAL TABLETS AT TREASURY

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Discrimination in a new form broke out at the office of the Register of the Treasury on Armistice Day.

A tablet bearing the names of all former employees of that office who paid the supreme sacrifice in the World War was to be unveiled and dedicated. It turned out that two tablets had been procured—one bearing the names of the white boys

and the other of colored boys who had died in the service of their country.

## SEGREGATION IS FOUND IN TEN DEPARTMENTS

Nearly 500 Colored Govt.  
Workers Found To Be  
Affected.

## QUESTION UP TO COOLIDGE

President Asked To Halt  
Jim Crow In Washington  
Federal Bureaus.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—(Afro Bureau)—The colored electorate with but slight defection, having supported the Republican party in the election last week notwithstanding the importunities of the Democratic party and the La Follette forces, will insist upon relief from the ills from which the Negro suffers as well as recognition by appointment to responsible offices, as the price of continued allegiance.

## Civil Service Reforms

Foremost in this program will be the question of civil service reforms. A determined fight will be waged for the substitution of the fingerprint method of identification for the photographic.

The finger-print system has already been adopted by the Army and Navy. Its latest use by the Government is in the payment of the bonus to soldiers and sailors of the world war. It is also used by the Post Office Department as a means of identifying postal savers. It has been adopted by practically every police department in the world as a more certain means of identification than the photograph, and it will be pointed out to Government officials that there is no reason why it should not be adopted by the Civil Service Commission.

The requirement of a photograph to accompany an application to take a civil service examination is regarded as an effective means of dis-

cerning colored persons and consequently discriminating against them in the certification of eligibles for appointment.

An effort will also be made to have the civil service's rules amended. At present, after an applicant passes an examination he or she is certified to an executive department for appointment three times, and if not selected, no further certification is made. In the case of colored applicants this works a hardship. Appointment clerks will not select a colored person unless there is a vacancy in a division composed entirely of colored persons. But few colored persons, therefore, are ever appointed to clerkships.

## ANDREW MELLON TREASURY HEAD GIVES HIS VIEW

Says Sculptor Is Responsible  
For Race Segregation

The following letter, which was received by the N. A. A. C. P., is self-explanatory:

The Secretary of the Treasury.  
Washington, November 15, 1924.  
Dear Sir—I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 14, 1924, in which you refer to an incident attending the Armistice Day celebration in the office of the Register of the Treasury at which two tablets were dedicated in commemoration of deceased employees of that office who served in the World War.

I feel that your association has entirely misinterpreted the motive which prompted the erection of two tablets in lieu of one, for upon receipt of your letter I directed that an exhaustive investigation be made. The result of such investigation, as reported to me discloses the following to be the facts: 11-22-24

The employees of the Register's office decided that it would be fitting to place a tablet, as above outlined, in commemoration of two deceased employees. A subscription was raised to pay the cost of a stone, and one stone was ordered to bear the names of two men. After the stone had already been ordered it was discovered that there were three additional deceased employees of the Register's office who had served in the World War. The decision to add three names was reached after the original stone had been ordered, and it developed that there was not room on the original stone for five names. The monument maker was conferred with and he stated that, on account of the structural conditions prevailing, and for artistic reasons, it would be impracticable to place all five names on one



# Students Refuse to Take Part in Track Meet After Mass Meeting

Because of rank discrimination which had the endorsement of Brigadier-General H. B. Fiske in command of Camp Meade, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Snyder, in charge of the R. O. T. C. trainees, the Howard University unit refused to take part in the Athletic Meet held at the camp Wednesday. Every other R. O. T. C. unit took part except Howard. As the track meet was part of the R. O. T. C. program the Howard boys had to put their time on the tennis courts and baseball diamonds.

Learning of this flagrant discrimination, a Tribune reporter was sent to Camp Meade, where he made a thorough investigation of the affair.

About June 27th, notices were posted that there would be a track meet, Wednesday, July 16th. Each R. O. T. C. unit was to select its men for the various events.

When the matter was brought to attention of the Howard University unit, they made up their list of men, and were planning to start training. Then it was brought to the attention of those in charge that, according to Southern prejudices, Howard University boys could not take part in the races with the whites. However, as the meet was part of the official R. O. T. C. program and the various prizes were furnished by the United States Government, Howard University boys could not be denied the right to compete. Realizing this, the camp officials then decided that in each event, the white boys would run their race and then the colored boys would be permitted to run. Their times would indicate in what places in the rating they should be placed.

When this state of affairs became known, the Howard unit, held a mass meeting and decided that unless they were permitted to take part in the meet on an equal basis with the other

units, they would not participate.

Upon learning of this decision, the camp officials were pleased to agree to Howard's withdrawal.

In lieu of taking part in the athletic meet, the Howard boys had to play tennis and baseball because their men had to be employed so that the report could be made out and sent to Washington. According to the military rules each hour must be accounted for and the officials could not afford to let the Howard University

unit report sheet show unfilled blanks. When a Tribune reporter asked Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Snyder, who is in charge of the R. O. T. C. units about the segregation, Col. Snyder stated that everything was okeh, that the Howard boys could take part in the meet and stand a fair and square chance of winning the prizes. When asked what about the colored boys having to run their races by themselves, Col. Snyder replied that he was for a square deal, but so many of the units are from southern schools, he thought it would be best for harmony's sake, for the colored boys to run their races by themselves. By doing this, they would not offend the southern white boys. Col. Snyder took great pains to assure the reporter that he was fair and square but stated that these southern boys had not yet learned that there are no differences in the abilities of the various races.

The athletic meet was not the only time the Howard boys have had to face the segregation barrier. There is a swimming pool at the camp. The hours for the various units to swim were posted in every building except the Howard boys' building. When Col. Snyder was asked about this, he stated that hours for the Howard unit had been agreed upon but the order just had not been issued as yet. (The camping period is half over.)

The tennis courts have also come n for their share of discrimination. In every other building except the one occupied by the Howard University boys, hours and days for the tennis courts were issued a few days after the camp opened. After much wrangling, the colored boys were finally told they could use the tennis courts on Saturday afternoons. To appreciate this generosity, one must realize that all activities so far as

regular military program is concerned, ceases at noon on Saturdays and after that hour, the students are permitted to go on pass until taps Sunday night.

However, to somewhat offset the bad feeling in the Howard unit, because of the Wednesday track meet, an order was issued permitting them to play tennis on Wednesday afternoon, July 16th; the order further stated that after that day, further orders relative to Wednesdays would be issued. So it is still doubtful if this privilege will continue. Whenever the R. O. T. C. units drill in battalion formation, much time is always consumed in figuring out how the companies form, in order that the colored boys will be placed in the rear and on the extreme end. When passing the reviewing stand, the Howard boys are always farthest from the viewers.

There are forty-three students in the Howard unit. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is composed of college students, who sign up for two years' training, which if completed successfully, entitles them to commissions in the Reserve Officers' Corps. In case of war these students would be inducted into the regular army as officers.

During the school term they are allowed thirty cents a day and they must take military instruction so many hours each week.

Before the commission can be obtained, the student must spend six weeks in training at a camp designated by the War Department. As Howard is close to Camp Meade, Md., this R. O. T. C. unit always goes to Camp Meade.

During the six weeks of training in camp, the student is allowed seventy-cents a day, and is furnished rations and clothing.

The camp opened this year Saturday, June 19th and will close Saturday, July 30th.

The Howard University is one of the largest units in camp. This unit comprises the 4th Company. All told there are twenty-eight schools represented at Camp Meade this year, of this number, sixteen are southern schools, nine are northern schools and one colored.

The flagrant discrimination against the Howard boys has caused much resentment both in the student ranks

and among the colored citizens generally.

Billited in the Howard University barracks are three young men, one from Philadelphia, and two from Washington who entered camp to receive Citizens' Military training which is a separate and distinct classification from the R. O. T. C.

When the C. M. T. C. men arrived at Camp Meade, and the officials found these three men were colored, it created an immediate problem. Here were three colored men who were offering their services to Uncle Sam

but, being colored, they were different, and therefore could not get the same training as the other men who came to the camp with them. As there were only three, they would not even make the rear rank in a squad. Because there was no way of setting them off to the side, it was decided by Brigadier-General Fiske to place them with the Howard University R. O. T. C. unit. Although the R. O. T. C. training is far advanced over the first year of the C. M. T. C., these three men have been forced to make the best of it and learn just whatever they are able to catch.

## NEGRO WOMAN FAILS TO GET APPOINTMENT

REPORTED BY REQUEST BUT  
WAS TOLD THAT POSITION  
HAD BEEN FILLED

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—After having been notified of her appointment to a position in the internal revenue bureau, Miss Aileen L. McGavock of 909 R. St., N. W., was told that the vacancy had been filled when she reported and the appointment officer saw she was colored.

### Keeps Letter

Miss McGavock took the civil service examination for stenographers and typists on July 1 last. She passed, making an average rating of 76.58 per cent. She was certified by the civil service commission for appointment to the internal revenue bureau.

She was notified by letter to report at room 337 of the Treasury

Bldg. for an interview with I. Y. Bain, the assistant appointment clerk of this bureau. When she presented herself, Bain took the letter notifying her to call at his office, read it carefully, then looked at her and told her that the position to which she had been appointed had been filled. She asked him to return her letter. He flatly refused and referred her to the civil service commission. At the time there were two white girls in the office waiting to be given jobs.

When asked about Miss McGavock's case, Bain frankly stated that the notice to report was an appointment; but he would give no reason for his arrogance in keeping the letter which he had written her. He said that he sent her a telegram on August 15 notifying her of her appointment, but as he did not hear from her he filled the vacancy. No such telegram was received by Miss McGavock. The letter notifying her of her appointment was received by her on September 5, and she called at his office the next day.

Miss McGavock comes from a prominent family in Nashville, Tenn. She is highly intelligent and the only reason she was not given the job is because of the unwritten law in the internal revenue bureau that colored persons are not to be given positions in which they would work on terms of equality with whites.

### Southerners

The internal revenue bureau is honeycombed with Southerners. Bain himself comes from Alabama. David H. Blair, the commissioner of internal revenue, is a North Carolinian. They have put into practice the customs of the South in its treatment of the Negro.

It is recalled that Mr. Blair blocked the appointment of Charles A. Cottrill, of Toledo, Ohio, to be a deputy collector of internal revenue in charge of the Washington office of the Baltimore district. It is said that he threatened to resign if the late President Harding insisted upon making this appointment.

More recently Miss Mary C. Royster, who was employed as a



stenographer in the internal revenue bureau, was discharged when it was discovered that she was colored. She was later given a place in the jim crow section of the register's office when Congressman Tinkham threatened to institute court proceedings.

Continued from Card No. 1.

stone. He suggested that it would be advisable to make a duplicate stone to take care of the additional three names.

The total subscriptions raised aggregated \$134.52, of which amount \$127.52 was expended for the two stones, each of which cost \$63.75, and both being identical. The balance, together with a small additional amount, was expended for flowers. Of the above total subscription \$4.15 was subscribed by the colored employees of the office. From the foregoing it will be apparent that there was no intended partiality or discrimination in the minds or action of those interested in this commemoration. 11-22-24

It is regretted that your association or its members should feel that there was discrimination against the colored people, for the facts prove quite the contrary, the white employees of the Register's office having been anxious and willing to subscribe to the general fund in a very generous manner, with full appreciation of the fact that soldiers was fully as great as that made by the white soldiers, and therefore entitled to equal honor and recognition.

Yours very truly,

A. W. MELLON,  
Secretary of the Treasury

**It Seems to Me**  
BY  
**HEYWOOD BROWN**

Having taken up the question of the National Woman's party and the negro I find myself assailed from two sides. Miss Paul has stated her case here. I feel that it is fair to let the other side answer, but this closes the discussion as far as this column is concerned.

Martha Gruening writes:

"Miss Paul's statement that there was absolutely no discrimination in the Woman's party because of race is, of course, absolutely untrue and no one knows this better than Miss Paul herself, since she, more than any one else, has been responsible for the party's policy. At the time of the first suffrage parade in Washington, as Miss Paul well knows, the attempt was made first to keep out and then to Jim Crow the negro women who were de-

termined to march. The attempt failed largely because of the vigorous protest of Inez Milholland and other members who were revolted by it, but the discourtesy of Miss Paul and her lieutenants toward the colored women partly effected its object, for a number of them who had intended to march did not do so.

"At the Washington headquarters colored women whom I knew were made to feel unwelcome, and during the picket campaign and after it the official literature of the party was full of offensive references to the fact that the pickets were put in jail with colored women. Miss Paul's attitude on this question was so flagrant that the suggestion actually was made at a meeting of colored and white people which I attended in Washington that negro women 'picket the pickets' in behalf of the negro women's enfranchisement.

"Miss Paul's letter also seems to convey the impression that the colored representatives came away perfectly satisfied with the explanation given by the Woman's party. This is odd in view of the report made by Mrs. Hunton to the secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. on this incident, which begins as follows: 'I have been to Meadowmount. . . . Once again I have seen the yellow streak in the Woman's party.'

"Miss Paul also states that if they had planned to have speakers the question of color would not have arisen. This also is curious in view of the fact that on at least one occasion Miss Paul, to my certain knowledge, refused to have a speaker for no other reason than that she was colored. If there were actually no question of color, it would seem as if Mrs. Hunton or some other well known colored feminist might very appropriately have been asked to take part in the exercises whatever they were, not as representatives of colored organizations but as suffragists.

"It would also seem as if some of the episodes in the pageant portraying women liberators might have dealt with such emancipators as Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth. However this may be, the impression is certainly abroad among colored people that the Woman's party discriminates against them. It is very unfortunate, and one can easily see how vexatious it is to Miss Paul to be misrepresented. It is just possible, however, that if Miss Paul really wished to convince colored people of the sincerity of her intentions, that, skeptical and sensitive as they are, she would do so. Such steps, for instance, as active recruiting for members among colored people, the employment of colored organizers and equal voice for negro

women in the councils of the party, a declaration of principles which would hold good in the south as well as in the north, and a relentless attack on disfranchisement of negro women might perhaps go some way toward convincing them of the fundamental good will and decency of the Woman's party in its attitude toward them."



# Discrimination - 1924.

Colorado.

## DENVER HIGH SCHOOLS INSTITUTE DISCRIMINATION.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—On March 21st, a bomb shell was exploded in the school system of the city when there appeared on the bulletin board of the Manual Training high school the following notice:

*The Freeman*  
"According to the rules of the Board of Education,  
in the future, separate Social functions, that is, dances  
and social hours, will be held for colored and white pu-  
pils.  
C. A. BRADLEY, Prin."

This order is effective in every high school in Denver and is the mandate of the Board of Education, headed by Pres. Lucius F. Hallett, and Supt. Jesse Newlon, who has charge of the educational part of the program.

4-5-24  
The Denver Star, an independent colored weekly, traced the history of the order, since it is arbitrary, tyrannical and illegal, a direct violation of the State Constitution, and is pushing the Board into a position where they must rescind the order or stand the consequences. Various fraternal and civic organizations are following the lead of the Star in protesting this act of segregation.



# DISCRIMINATION FIGHT IS WON IN ALBERTA, CAN.

Edmonton, Alberta, July 26—Race discrimination characteristic of the United States, received what might be called a "black eye" here last week when the Edmonton City Council overruled the action of City Commissioner Yorath's order, barring the colored people from the use of the swimming pools in the public parks of the city. This action by the Council also caused Yorath to be relieved of a \$9,000 a year job, because he resigned following the controversy. It is understood that he saw the handwriting on the wall and acted in self defense by resigning.

## Innocent Child the Cause

The incident started, when little 11 years old Marvin Poston, together with five or six of his school mates, of as many races, went to one of the bathing pools when all but little Poston were admitted, he being told he could not go in. The innocent child wondered why and went home and told his mother what had happened.

An appeal was made to the commissioner. He was old of the injustice of this order and it was pointed out to him that it was discriminatory and was the same as class legislation. But the commissioner turned a deaf ear and ruled according to his own feelings in the matter, in which he said:

"I regret exceedingly that the colored people of the city have decided to make an issue of the question of bathing in the swimming pools. I told a delegation of colored people a few days ago that I had the greatest admiration for their race and that they could make no complaint about their treatment in Canada and Edmonton in particular.

"When it came to a question of bathing in a mixed swimming pool, however, it could not be allowed.

"The objection may be taken for purely sentimental reasons, which may or may not be justified, but which

unfortunately exist.

While he was not alone responsible for the order which has been issued, the delegation was informed that the order could not be rescinded, and that an appeal could be made to council if it was thought desirable.

## Appeals to Council

Led by Mrs. P. S. Poston, a committee immediately called upon and petitioned the City Council to take steps to over-ride the action of the Commissioner and restore to the people their common rights which were threatened by the arbitrary ruling of Yorath.

The Edmonton City Council, Honorable Sirs:—

"Through the caretaker of the East End Swimming Pool, we have been informed that all the colored citizens have been excluded from enjoying the same rights and privileges as other citizens to go into the pool, upon paying the usual entrance fee.

"Considering this to be a most dangerous precedent thus thrust upon law abiding and rate paying citizens, we appealed the matter to Commissioner Yorath from whom we received the reply that he personally thought that a white man and a black man should not enter the same pool and that the order must stand.

"Realizing that that sentiment and order excluding the colored people from enjoyment of a public utility as necessary to our happiness and well being as to others, smacks so true to the form of hateful Ku Kluxism that discounts worthy people simply because of race, creed and color, thus working moral and legal injustice which has always and will always bring dangerous consequences to all concerned—knowing these things to be true and also that such discriminatory procedure flies in the face of that which we had considered "British Fair Play" to a people who have been as true and loyal as colored people to the Dominion as colored have, even to the point of making the "Supreme Sacrifice," we therefore,

"Appeal to the City Council of Edmonton to set aside this order and thus protect us from so gross an insult and injustice.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. P. S. Poston,

Rev. Geo. W. Slater,

Mr. Ernie Walker.

Mr. Richard Cross, Committee."

Alderman Rice Sheppard pointed out that there was no discrimination against the colored folk as regards fighting alongside our own boys in France; neither was there any discrimination when it came to collecting taxes.

The Council expressed itself as being almost unanimously in favor of allowing them full privileges of the pools.

A motion was made that the original order be rescinded and this carried with a goodly majority.

Commissioner C. J. Yorath tendered his resignation to the city and this was accepted by the Council, though many regrets were expressed at his departure.



# J. O. DIFFAY FINED IN POLICE COURT

Sunday morning, June 22, on the corner of Fourth Avenue and 15th Street Mr. J. O. Diffay, old and prominent citizen, leader in church, civic and fraternal orders, was arrested by a police officer and placed in custody at the police jail. When the news of the arrest was known, many people to believe the story and it was hardly understood until Mr. Diffay, himself and few persons who were at the scene began to explain.

It is a custom of Mr. Diffay's, just before going to Sunday School on Sunday mornings to look into his barber-shop on the corner of 4th Avenue and 17th Street, and from there he journeys on to his Sunday School. Last Sunday he had an engagement with friends for a trip to the country, and one white gentleman was to accompany the party, while waiting for the other members of the party he stood on the corner and talked with this white gentleman and during this time, Mr. Diffay makes substantially the following statement:

"I was arrested Sunday morning and carried to the police jail. I did not know what was going on until the officer, or the white man, informed me that I was under arrest and ordered me in his car. The first thing I knew, someone came up behind me and started searching me, at first I thought it was some fellow joking and paid little attention, but when I turned and saw the white man, I inquired of him what was his intention and what did he mean by searching me. I tried to get him to say whom he was. He did not state. I said to him, if you are an officer you have the wrong man and you have no right to search me. It was all done very quickly and then he ordered me in the car and when I got to the police station, I understood that I was charged with disorderly conduct, aggravated. I yet do not understand what the officer meant, I did not know he was an officer at the time he was making the search. I have been told, however, that I was being searched for liquor and the officer affirmed this at the court trial Monday. As to my roughness with the officer, according to his testimony Monday night, it is all false. I never

used any curse word, no threats and had no disposition to do such a thing. The whole matter happened in just a few minutes and before I could realize what was going on, except to know that I was being manhandled and roughly treated, I was in the car and on my way to the police station. The white gentleman who was with me told the judge Monday night that he heard no cursing and saw no roughness except the officer's method of searching. After hearing the evidence, the judge passed the case to Tuesday night and Tuesday night when I was called before the court I was fined five dollars on the testimony of these officers who were mistaken in their man and I fear they made the charges as they did to shield their disposition to search me without warrant or authority.

"I have lived in Birmingham for more than fifty years. I was born here, reared a family here. I am a taxpayer, voter and citizen. I know the citizens of this community white and black. I have given none of them trouble. This is the first trouble of any note that I have experienced during my life time. I was greatly surprised and humiliated over the attack of the officers and was equally surprised at the ruling of the court. I have appealed the case and employed counsel. I have lived here too long to be cruelly treated without offering at least a legal protest."

The arrest of J. O. Diffay on charges as announced, has created much speculation and discouragement among Negro people of this community who have willingly for these years accepted his advice and followed his leadership in many matters. It would be hard to convince any Negro who knows J. O. Diffay that he would be disrespectful to an officer of the law regardless to the ill-manners and prejudiced attitude of that officer. Mr. Diffay is an old and trusted citizen and the apparently unwarranted assault should be vigorously protested which expresses the feeling of Colored citizens of the Birmingham district.

## THEY ARE NOT ALL DEAD—WE HAVE SOME GOOD WHITE PEOPLE

As dark as the picture may appear at times with regard to the future and protection of the Negro in America, and especially in the South, we have reason in all of it to be encouraged, stand our ground, prove our worth and combat evil attacks with character and expose as best we can the evil doer through agencies that will be respected.

There is no case before the bar of public opinion more grievous and outrageous than the Negro's position in the American States. He is called a citizen, and may be so regarded, if his right to citizenship is not to be considered in the same manner as other people of the nation. It is an ugly position; it is a foul and ungodly attitude to say the least. It is becoming general and painful as the time goes on but in all of it, here and there stands a brave white-hearted white man who will speak the truth and condemn wrong, even if it is against officers of the law.

The case of Officer Phillips shooting two Colored women several weeks ago is a greatly discussed question in the city of Birmingham and one that is requiring the attention of the best thought of the community. No such foul could have been played on any other race group in America, except the Negro. No other race would have been subjected to such action, and if they had, serious and satisfactory protest would have been made and necessary punishment would have followed. The Negro is exercising great patience and this he must do for a long time to come, but white men and white people who are independent and can relieve this awkward situation should speak now, exercise their power and their sense of justice in interest of a race that is powerless to defend itself without great sacrifice and peril upon other races.

A Mr. Ollis C. Brown, writing to The Birmingham News in its July 4th issue, has called Police Commissioner Cloe's attention to Officer Phillips' case under the discussion of what he terms the laxity in law enforcement. Here is Mr. Brown's letter to The News: 7-12-24.

"A few days ago I saw in the columns of The Birmingham News and other city papers that Mr. W. B. Cloe, City Commissioner and head of the police department, was very much shocked at the laxity of our State and county officials in permitting William L. Lehman, a self-confessed embezzler who had been convicted and sentenced to serve three years at hard labor in the penitentiary, to walk and ride about the city, visit and sleep at home, as any free man might do without a guard or even so much as a bond to restrain his movements, and I concede that Mr. Cloe is justified in the criticism and complaint that he makes concerning that matter, for I believe in meting out punishment to malefactors as a necessary means in restraint of crime, in order to preserve peace and order, and to protect the rights and persons of the general public.

It is the fear of legal punishment only that restrains many from doing evil. I am not personally acquainted with either Mr. Lehman or Mr. Cloe, but it does seem to me that Mr. Cloe is most purblind to his own official authority in at least one case of supreme remissness of loyalty to duty. I refer to that awful murderous assault upon two defenseless industrious Negro women, (or girls), for neither of the two victims are probably more than twenty years old, and who, at the very moment before they were shot, were engaged in their work to earn their living, and neither of them were drunk nor had they had a drop of intoxicating liquor; nor had either of them in their possession any pistol or other firearm, nor were they boisterous or in any way disturbing the public peace.

This outrage, committed some ten days ago by a police officer under Mr. Cloe, was perpetrated by J. E. Phillips at about 3 o'clock p. m., Friday, June 20, in the humble home of the two Colored girls in the rear of 2104 Humboldt Avenue, and from all I saw and know of the case it was one of the most inexcusable and unmitigated crimes that has ever been perpetrated in Birmingham, and was of such heinous character as must bring unmerited odium upon the police department and upon our city, and serve to discourage

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# J. O. DIFFAY FINED IN POLICE COURT

Sunday morning, June 22, on the corner of Fourth Avenue and 15th Street Mr. J. O. Diffay, old and prominent citizen, leader in church, civic and fraternal orders, was arrested by police officer and placed in custody at the police jail. When the news of his arrest was given to his friends to believe the story and it was fully understood that Mr. Diffay, himself and few persons who were of the scene began to explain.

It is a custom of Mr. Diffay's, just before going to Sunday School on Sunday mornings to look into his barber-shop on the corner of 4th Avenue and 17th Street, and from there he journeyed on to his Sunday School. Last Sunday he had an engagement with friends for a trip to the country, and one white gentleman was to accompany the party, while waiting for the other members of the party he stood on the corner and talked with this white gentleman and during this time, Mr. Diffay makes substantially the following statement:

"I was arrested Sunday morning and carried to the police jail. I did not know what was going on until the officer, or the white man, informed me that I was under arrest and ordered me in his car. The first thing I knew, someone came up behind me and started searching me, at first I thought it was some fellow joking and paid little attention, but when I turned and saw the white man, I inquired of him what was his intention and what did he mean by searching me. I tried to get him to say whom he was. He did not state. I said to him, if you are an officer you have the wrong man and you have no right to search me. It was all done very quickly and then he ordered me in the car and when I got to the police station, I understood that I was charged with disorderly conduct, aggravated. I yet do not understand what the officer meant, I did not know he was an officer at the time he was making the search. I have been told, however, that I was being searched for liquor and the officer affirmed this at the court trial Monday. As to my roughness with the officer, according to his testimony Monday night, it is all false. I never

used any curse word, no threats and had no disposition to do such a thing. The whole matter happened in just a few minutes and before I could realize what was going on, except to know that I was being manhandled and roughly treated, I was in the car and on my way to the police station. The white gentleman who was with me, old the judge Monday night that he heard no cursing and saw no roughness except the officer's method of searching. After hearing the evidence, the judge passed the case to Tuesday night and Tuesday night when I was called before the court I was fined five dollars on the testimony of these officers who were mistaken in their man and I fear they made the charges as they did to shield their disposition to search me without warrant or authority.

"I have lived in Birmingham for more than fifty years. I was born here, reared a family here. I am a taxpayer, voter and citizen. I know the citizens of this community white and black. I have given none of them trouble. This is the first trouble of any note that I have experienced during my life time. I was greatly surprised and humiliated over the attack of the officers and was equally surprised at the ruling of the court. I have appealed the case and employed counsel. I have lived here too long to be cruelly treated without offering at least a legal protest."

The arrest of J. O. Diffay on charges as announced, has created much speculation and discouragement among Negro people of this community who have willingly for these years accepted his advice and followed his leadership in many matters. It would be hard to convince any Negro who knows J. O. Diffay that he would be disrespectful to an officer of the law regardless to the ill-manners and prejudiced attitude of that officer. Mr. Diffay is an old and trusted citizen and the apparently unwarranted assault should be vigorously protested which expresses the feeling of colored citizens of the Birmingham district.

Alabama.

## THEY ARE NOT ALL DEAD—WE HAVE SOME GOOD WHITE PEOPLE

As dark as the picture may appear at times with regard to the future and protection of the Negro in America, and especially in the South, we have reason in all of it to be encouraged, stand our ground, prove our worth and combat evil attacks with character and expose as best we can the evil doer through agencies that will be respected.

There is no case before the bar of public opinion more grievous and outrageous than the Negro's position in the American States. He is called a citizen, and may be so regarded, if his right to citizenship is not to be considered in the same manner as other people of the nation. It is an ugly position; it is a foul and ungodly attitude to say the least. It is becoming general and painful as the time goes on but in all of it, here and there stands a brave white-hearted white man who will speak the truth and condemn wrong, even if it is against officers of the law.

The case of Officer Phillips shooting two Colored women several weeks ago is a greatly discussed question in the city of Birmingham and one that is requiring the attention of the best thought of the community. No such foul could have been played on any other race group in America, except the Negro. No other race would have been subjected to such action, and if they had, serious and satisfactory protest would have been made and necessary punishment would have followed. The Negro is exercising great patience and this he must do for a long time to come, but white men and white people who are independent and can relieve this awkward situation should speak now, exercise their power and their sense of justice in interest of a race that is powerless to defend itself without great sacrifice and peril upon other races.

A Mr. Ollis C. Brown, writing to The Birmingham News in its July 4th issue, has called Police Commissioner Cloe's attention to Officer Phillips' case under the discussion of what he terms the laxity in law enforcement.

Here is Mr. Brown's letter to The News: "A few days ago I saw in the columns of The Birmingham News and other city papers that Mr. W. B. Cloe, City Commissioner and head of the police department, was very much shocked at the laxity of our State and county officials in permitting William L. Lehman, a self-confessed embezzler who had been convicted and sentenced to serve three years at hard labor in the penitentiary, to walk and ride about the city, visit and sleep at home, as any free man might do without a guard or even so much as a bond to restrain his movements, and I concede that Mr. Cloe is justified in the criticism and complaint that he makes concerning that matter, for I believe in meting out punishment to malefactors as a necessary means in restraint of crime, in order to preserve peace and order, and to protect the rights and persons of the general public.

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would have again shot Bessie Tate, whom he had already shot through the body after having a second before shot down the other girl, who now lies, I understand, in the hospital, and whose recovery from the wound in her head is considered very improbable.

"In writing this I am moved by no self-interest, malice, or prejudice, but to acquaint Mr. Cloe and other officials with the opinion that I, in common with every other citizen of the neighborhood, entertain concerning that diabolical crime, which is that Mr. Cloe should have at least made some reasonable investigation of the matter before again permitting that police officer to further wear his badge, and go untrammelled on his way, feeling, no doubt, fully licensed to continue such depredations as that charged to him some time ago, of brutally mistreating a Negro prisoner, and in this last outrage of unlawfully shooting down the two defenseless and unoffending Negro girls at 2104 Humboldt Avenue."

OLLIS C. BROWN.

There is hope when Southern born and reared white men are willing to write down their feeling and tell the truth in cases of this kind and have it published in big daily newspapers. Hundreds of other exposures could be made on outrages perpetrated against Negro people. It will be remembered from the expression of Mr. Brown that these young girls were not drunk and from the utterances of their employers they were sober, normal and industrious workers, and it is shown also that in the beginning a strong effort was made to place the responsibility for the tragedy upon the defenseless women.

May we expect that such crimes will take a just course in our law enforcement bodies and such punishment will be measured as would restrain future actions of this kind?



By the proper application of law, right will prevail, so look out Leavenworth, Atchison and other towns and cities that have two-by-four superintendents and narrow members of school boards, who are contemplating segregation.

ADMIT NEGRO CHILDREN

Trouble in Arma, Kan., Mining Town  
Has Been Settled.

When the school board in Arma, a mining town in southeastern Kansas agreed today to admit negro children mandamous proceedings pending in the supreme court were dismissed. The suit had been brought by Mrs. Amanda Richards to compel admission of colored children to the school in district No. 95, which includes the town of Arma.

The action was filed some weeks ago. Later the school board changed its mind about drawing the color line and negro children were admitted to the school. The court held today that the proceedings were automatically dismissed and ordered the school board to pay the costs of proceedings, including attorneys fees the plaintiff's lawyer.



## TO BUILD JIM CROW BEACH AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Construction of a jim crow bathing beach on the north side of the Tidal basin directly opposite the white bathing beach will begin immediately. Lieutenant Colonel C. O. Sherrill, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, announced.

The beach, which is to cost \$75,000, is provided for in the second deficiency appropriation bill passed by Congress. *12-27-24*

It is planned to erect a stucco building similar in design to the white clubhouse at a cost of \$60,000. The beach will cost \$15,000 and there will be accommodations for 10,000 bathers daily.

Plans have already been drawn and specifications will be made up and contracts let within 30 days. Lieut. Col. Sherrill announced. He expects the beach to be ready for use by July 30, next.

The haste of Lieut. Col. Sherrill is ascribed to his desire to placate the colored people by the time for his reappointment. He is a North Carolinian and since he has been in charge of buildings and grounds he has done more to increase segregation than any other Government official. One of his recent acts was the setting aside of a golf link in Potomac Park for colored persons and denying them permission to use any of the other golf courses.

## JIM CROW BEACH IS XMAS PRESENT FROM CONGRESS

With very little accomplished since it convened, the Congress adjourned last Saturday for the Christmas holidays. *Washington Tribune*

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The second deficiency appropriation bill had in it an item which provided \$75,000 for the construction of a jim-crow bathing beach on the west shore of the Tidal Basin. While this measure was finally disposed of, efforts will be made to have it repealed when this Congress reconvenes or at the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

Plans for the construction of the beach have been submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for approval. It is possible, however, that these plans will be held up to permit those who are opposed to a single bathing pool for the entire population of the District of Columbia to appeal to Congress for a repeal of this section. Colored constituents of several members of Congress are also reported as being opposed to the construction of a jim-crow beach.

The House of Representatives has passed three supply bills, but the Senate is mired in the Muscle Shoals squabble and there is no telling when this measure will be disposed of.

So far as colored persons are concerned, the Interior Department appropriation bill is the most important of the supply bills upon which the House has acted. Upon points of order by Representatives Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, the Howard University items totaling \$406,000 were stricken before the bill was passed and sent to the Senate. It has been referred to the Senate appropriations committee, of which Senator Frances E. Warren, Republican, of Wyoming, is the chairman. It is expected that this committee will restore most of the stricken items. Hearings on these items, however, have no yet been held.

The Congress will reconvene on December 29.

## SEGREGATION IN DEATH

ANOTHER REGISTER OF TREASURY SEGREGATION INSULT—COLORED SOLDIER DEAD HAVE SEGREGATED TABLET WHERE CLERKS ON SEPARATE FLOOR COLORED VETERANS PROTEST

Washington, Nov. 17, 1924.—Vigorous protests are being made against the separation of the names of white and negro treasury employees killed in the war on tablets recently placed in the lobby of the department register's office. *11-22-24*

One of the protests addressed to President Coolidge by West A. Hamilton, commander of James A. Walker post of the American Legion, described the action as a most vicious bit of discrimination and un-Americanism. Secretary Sleppey replying, said the matter had been referred to Secretary Mellon at the President's direction.

Upon receipt of the letter Walker post sent messages to Walter Carter post of Boston, Charles B. Young post of New York, Lemuel Boylston post of Cleveland and Tillman Harpolde post of St. Louis, charging that the "drawing of the color line in death" was an insult to 400,000 negro veterans and urging them to join the protest to the secretary.

## Mellon Orders "Infamous Tablets" Be Destroyed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—When Secretary Andrew W. Mellon learned of the insult offered the colored veterans in listing their names on a certain memorial tablet which was unveiled in the Treasury Department on Armistice Day he immediately ordered the destruction of the tablet. Under the new order the names of the soldiers will be placed in alphabetical order irrespective of race. It is claimed that the affront was offered the colored soldiers by Harvey J. Speelman, the present register of the Treasury, and by whom, it is claimed, many insults are offered to the employees of color in his bureau.

Mr. Mellon deserves great credit for his stand on Americanism.

## NO EXCUSE FOR "JIM CROW" FOOD SHOW

For a number of years there have been held in this city food shows—which shows are promoted for the purpose of bringing before the public the various food products which one finds on sale at the various stores. During the first few years that these shows were given they were conducted as public affairs, with no attempt whatever to pull off a jim crow show at some other place for "Colored" people. At these first few shows all persons were welcome without regard to color, and so far as we know no friction whatever grew out of this fact. In truth there is no more need or excuse for a separate food show than there would be for a separate food store. There isn't a store-keeper in this city who for one moment would listen to a proposition to have separate stores from which different races, colors or classes of people should purchase their goods. Yet, the men who are responsible for the food show listen to propositions from first one schemer and another (unfortunately of our race) to pull off jim-crow food shows. These schemers of course know that such a move does not meet the approval of our people, nor do they care; for they are interested alone in the mere monetary returns which flow into their hands through all kinds of schemes of selling booth space, food and what-not. *Dec. 27, 1924*

Our people do not want jim-crow food shows, automobile shows, or any other kind of jim-crow shows. Our money mixes well in the cash register with anybody else's money—there being no separate cash drawers in any of these stores. While The Tribune kept silent on several occasions when these separate shows were pulled off, we do not intend to again let another pass without our attention.



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## A JIM-CROW BEACH

Wherever the Southern white man goes you will find him to be a propagandist. Lieutenant Colonel C. O. Sherrill, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds here, is no exception to this rule. *Washington Tribune*

In setting aside a site for a bathing beach to be used exclusively by the Negro population, Mr. Sherrill is attempting to perpetuate a condition which prevails generally and specially in his home State, North Carolina. While we admit that such a condition has not frequently caused friction to the point of explosion in his State, we claim it to be one of the social forces which is immediately responsible for Negroes leaving the Southland. Perhaps this is but a sinister means of making the Negro if he does leave deeper Dixie, pass on to points farther North. Or perhaps it is with the hope of decreasing the ratio in population of Negro Washingtonians—all with the hope of some day obtaining the franchise for the District of Columbia without the fear of having the Negro dominate the departments of administration. *12-20-24*

Some short-sighted Negroes here, we find, would rather have a Jim-Crowed beach than have none at all. Such thoughtless ones are living only for themselves to-day, without any thought whatever of the conditions which the future generations must face. This is a selfish idea which does much to temper the so-called militant fight that we have waged against segregation in all its phases.

Why accept such a condition meekly when just the opposite is wanted? Does it not encourage the white man to further his policy of segregation and give him, at the same time, a big stick to crack your head in the event of disapproval? Can you imagine the Administration of Washington, the Capitol of a just Republic, going on record as approving segregation? Can you not see by this that the segregation, which has existed in the several Departments of the Government, is gradually spreading on and on until, if allowed to continue, it will touch the sacred shrines of the home?

Atlantic City, N.J., the largest bathing beach in America, does not segregate though segregation there exist. One is permitted to bathe anywhere along the shore from the Inlet to Chelsea, but you will find that the Negro segregates himself and bathes principally at Walls'. This is more desirable, because it satisfies both races: the Negro does not feel that he is segregated; the whites are satisfied that he is. To increase the size of the now existing beach and its facilities would avoid the idea of segregation and at the same time leave the two races to segregate without blurring the name of America.

## Civil Service Pictures Called Ban To Negro

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—Discrimination in the classified service of the government departments was severely attacked last Tuesday by Kelly Miller, dean at Howard university, in a letter to William Dudley Foulke, president

of the Civil Service Reform league which will meet in this city Tuesday. Special objection to the requirement of pictures of applicants for positions under the civil service was taken by Dean Miller.

He said: "At present the civil service applicant is required to submit a photograph and is left at the mercy of the head of the bureau to whom it is certified. When the civil service law was first enacted I received an appointment as the result of a competitive examination without the least influence or backing."

"If I had been required to submit a photograph and my appointment had been based on personal pulchritude, I should never have had the ghost of a chance. The civil service commission has no warrant for presuming to judge the mind's constitution in the face. The essential principle of democracy is violated by such construction. The photograph is not necessary for identification of the applicant. The only practical purpose served is to exclude the applicant whose face shows pigmentation."

Prof. Miller asserted that under the system requiring photographs for identification, the negro clerk in the departments is fast becoming a thing of the past. He called attention to the caste system developed by the "horizontal segregation" which by means of the service photographs, keeps negro appointees in the ranks of laborers and messengers. Declaring the negro citizen is being cheated by the government, he concluded:

"The successful negro competitor finds his hopes frustrated by a subterfuge. Scores of individual instances can be furnished to support this assertion. The would-be negro applicant has become disheartened by repeated disappointment, rebuff and humiliation and does not deem it worth while to enter the examination. The federal government continuing this practice, is intimidating the negro and cheating him out of his just dues."



# BROOKLYN EAGLE SCATHINGLY CONDEMNS WOMEN'S PARTY COLOR LINE AT GRAVE OF INEZ MILHOLLAND

In its issue of Monday, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle scathingly condemned the Woman's Party for its attitude toward the race at the grave of the late Inez Milholland. The editorial follows:

## FEMINISM AND "EQUALITY."

At the grave of Inez Milholland, on a mountain top near Lewis, N. Y., leaders of the National Women's Party chose to pay tribute to the memory of Miss Milholland (Mrs. Eugene Boissevain) in appreciation of her services to the cause of equal suffrage. That John E. Milholland, whose summer place is not far away, should have been invited to be present, was natural enough. It was also natural enough that he should have brought Dr. Emmet J. Scott, of Howard University; Miss Lucy D. Slowe, a professor at Howard, and Mrs. A. W. Hunton, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, guests at his home. On such an occasion the spirit of President Roosevelt, dining with Booker T. Washington, should have prevailed. Instead the feminist leaders sought to prevent the colored persons from speaking and evoked an almost passionate rebuke from the father of the woman whom they were seeking to honor. He said: "I feel it my duty to speak out. If I did not, I think her spirit would rise up from the grave and say to me: 'Dad, why were you afraid?' And so I want to remind you that in the first suffrage parade Inez herself demanded that the colored women be allowed to march; and now today we were told that it would mar the program to have these guests of mine speak. I have nothing to say except that Inez believed in equal rights for everybody." And so Professor Scott did speak for his race, and explanations were offered in interview by the suffragist organizers. Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyers said: "We didn't want it to go out that we were bringing in the colored people. It would be bad politics." Miss Alice Paul declared: "This was arranged as a demonstration of women, and it was no place for the colored people to speak." Yet as a matter of

## SOUTHERN CONGRESSMAN

By HEYWOOD BROWN  
(In the New York World)

Alice Paul of the National Woman's Party writes to correct a misapprehension concerning the incident at the grave of Inez Milholland. I feel that Miss Paul or her associates should have taken up the matter with the "Times," in which the news story appeared. She informs me that she and Mrs. Boyer were misquoted. Here, again, her complaint lies with the source article. However, I am willing to let the National Woman's Party have a chance to state its case here.

Miss Paul writes as follows:

"I have read your statement that the Woman's Party 'did not want a Negro to speak at the grave of Inez Milholland' and am writing to give you the facts."

"The pilgrimage to the grave of Inez Milholland was organized by the Woman's Party. It consisted almost entirely of Woman's Party members who had worked with Inez in the suffrage fight, although we also invited her family and friends to accompany us. We arranged a very simple ceremony of music and singing, and, at the urgent request of a member of Inez's family, we arranged to have no speakers at the grave."

"Shortly before the service began, Mr. Milholland, the father of Inez, told us that he had invited Mr. Scott, a distinguished Negro, to speak at the grave. We explained to Mr. Scott that there were to be no speeches at the grave and asked if he would place a wreath as the rest of us were doing, instead of making a speech. To this suggestion he immediately acceded."

"After we had placed our wreaths and the choir was leading the procession down the hillside, Mr. Milholland called upon Mr. Scott and Mrs. Hunton, secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negroes, to speak. The Woman's Party members listened with courtesy to these two speakers and at the conclusion expressed appreciation to them of what they had said. These two Negroes were the only speakers at the grave."

"At this point I want to make clear that these two speakers did not intentionally break into our service. They came to the pilgrimage, we understand, under the impression that it had been organized by the Milholland family, that speeches were to be made at the

grave dealing with various political, social and economic movements with which Inez had been connected and which they were to represent upon this occasion the movement for the advancement of Negroes. As soon as

they learned that the memorial at the grave was a Woman's Party memorial, organized and financed by the Woman's Party; that it was to commemorate the service of Inez to the suffrage cause, and that there were to be no speeches, they fell in with these plans and would not have spoken had they not been publicly called upon to do so.

"I should like, before concluding, to take up two statements which you make. You write: 'They did not want a Negro to speak at the grave of Inez Milholland because, as Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyer explained, "We want to try and elect some Congressmen in Southern States." This statement was not made by Mrs. Boyer and could not have been made, because we are not trying to elect Congressmen in any Southern State.'

"You attribute the following statement to me: 'This was arranged as a demonstration of women and it was no place for colored people to speak.' With regard to colored people as speakers, we arranged, as I have already said, to have no speakers, and the question of the color of speakers was never discussed by us."

"The Woman's Party is made up of women of all races, creeds and nationalities, who are united on the one program of working to raise the status of women. In our organization there is absolutely no discrimination with regard to race, creed or nationality. If we had planned to have speakers on this occasion, the question of their race would not have been considered in selecting them."

"We are sorry that this controversy has arisen over our effort to honor one of our fellow-workers. I think that all the women of the Woman's Party who went upon this pilgrimage did so with the single desire of expressing their affection for Inez. They had no thought of political effect or expediency in what they were doing, and greatly regret that the effort has been made to use this pilgrimage against the interest of the woman's cause to which Inez gave her life."

Note.—As The Negro World of last week carried an editorial condemnation of Miss Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party, based upon alleged

happenings at the grave of Inez Milholland, when, it is alleged, the color line was drawn, we deemed it just and fair to allow Miss Paul to state her side of the story.—Editor, The Negro World.

Having taken up the question of the National Woman's Party and the Negro, I find myself assailed from two sides. Miss Paul has stated her case here. I feel that it is fair to let the

other side answer, but this closes the discussion as far as this column is concerned.

Martha Gruening writes:

"Miss Paul's statement that there was absolutely no discrimination in the Woman's Party because of race is, of course, absolutely untrue, and no one knows this better than Miss Paul herself, since she more than any one else has been responsible for the party's policy. At the time of the first suffrage parade in Washington, as Miss Paul well knows, the attempt was made first to keep out and then to Jim Crow the Negro women who were determined to march. The attempt failed largely because of the vigorous protest of Inez Milholland and other members who were revolted by it, but the discourtesy of Miss Paul and her lieutenants toward the colored women partly effected its object, for a number of them who had intended to march did not do so."

"At the Washington headquarters colored women whom I knew were made to feel unwelcome, and during the picket campaign and after it the official literature of the party was full of offensive references to the fact that the pickets were put in jail with colored women. Miss Paul's attitude on this question was so flagrant that the suggestion actually was made at a meeting of colored and white people which I attended in Washington that Negro women 'picket the pickets' in behalf of the Negro women's enfranchisement."

"Miss Paul's letter also seems to convey the impression that the colored representatives came away perfectly satisfied with the explanation given by the Woman's Party. This is odd in view of the report made by Mrs. Hunton to the secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. on this incident, which begins as follows: 'I have been to Meadowmount. . . . Once again I have seen the yellow streak in the Woman's Party.'"

"Miss Paul also states that if they had planned to have speakers the question of color would not have arisen. This also is curious in view of the fact that on at least one occasion Miss Paul, to my certain knowledge, refused to have a speaker for no other reason than that she was colored. If there were actually no question of color, it would seem as if Mrs. Hunton or some other well-known colored feminist might very appropriately been asked to take part in the exercises, whatever they were, not as representatives of colored organizations but as suffragists."

"It would also seem as if some of the episodes in the pageant portraying women liberators might have dealt

NO COLOR LINE  
IN THE NATIONAL  
WOMAN'S PARTY

Miss Alice Paul Says It Is  
All a Mistake as "Party  
Is Made Up Races, Creed  
and Nationalities"



with such emancipators as Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth. However this may be, the impression is certainly abroad among colored people that the Woman's Party discriminates against them. It is very unfortunate, and one can easily see how vexatious it is to Miss Paul to be so misrepresented. It is just possible, however, that if Miss Paul really wishes to convince colored people of the sincerity of her intentions, that, sceptical and sensitive as they are, she can do so. Such steps, for instance, as active recruiting for members among colored people, the employment of colored organizers and equal voice for Negro women in the councils of the party, a declaration of principles which would hold good in the South as well as in the North, and a relentless attack on disfranchisement of Negro women might perhaps go some way toward convincing them of the fundamental good will and decency of the Woman's Party in its attitude toward them."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD  
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# NEGRESS IS BARRED AT CHARITY DINNER TO FELIX WARBURG

Public Exclusion of Mrs. Harry Prampin, After Invitation, Shocks Philanthropic Bodies.

ADOLPH ZUKOR APOLOGIZES  
FOR SUBORDINATE'S ACTION

Incident Occurs at Testimonial  
to Banker in Ritz-Carlton, in  
\$1,250,000 Jewish Drive.

Members of organizations affiliated with the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies were deeply shocked yesterday to learn that a Negress had been publicly excluded from the testimonial dinner given for Felix Warburg, banker,

in the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Madison Avenue and 46th Street, last Sunday, as part of a campaign to raise \$1,250,000.

The dinner, given under auspices of the Theatrical Section of the drive, had Adolph Zukor, head of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, as Chairman. Not only Mr. Zukor, but others prominent in the campaign, expressed sincere regret when they heard of the incident.

The woman excluded is Mrs. Harry Prampin of No. 131 West 136th Street, who, with her husband, owns the Prampin School of Music, which has both white and Negro pupils.

In giving her version last night of the incident, Mrs. Prampin said she received notice early last week that the dinner was to be given. Thinking a mistake had been made, she paid no attention to it, she said.

But when a second and third appeal came, the last inclosing a personal card of Mr. Zukor, bearing the words: "Haven't heard from you. You are surely coming, aren't you? Please write," she decided her presence was desired in spite of her race because of her former affiliation with the stage as a vaudeville performer. She wrote her acceptance to Mr. Zukor, she said.

## Said There Must Be Mistake.

The night of the dinner Mrs. Prampin appeared at the hotel, was shown to a seat and waited for the other guests to take their places.

"A polite, gray-haired gentleman approached me," she said, "and asked how I came to be there. When I told him he gently but firmly shook his head; said there must have been some mistake and gave me back the \$10 I had paid at the door for the couvert charge, as requested in the invitations.

"He said if I left quietly no one would notice, but though I tried to leave without any one knowing it many did notice, just the same."

Investigation disclosed that Harry L. Reichenbach, special exploitation representative for Paramount Pictures, the films produced by Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, had requested Mrs. Prampin to leave.

## Reichenbach Admits His Part.

When Mr. Reichenbach was asked about the exclusion of Mrs. Prampin he frankly confessed his responsibility. In the office of Mr. Zukor on the floor below at No. 485 Fifth Avenue, it was said Mr. Zukor had written an apology to Mrs. Prampin.

"Mrs. Prampin wrote a letter to Mr. Warburg, complaining of her treatment," Mr. Zukor's secretary said. "She also sent a copy to Mr. Zukor. He at once wrote, saying how much he deplored what had happened."

The secretary showed the reporter a copy of Mr. Zukor's letter to Mrs. Prampin. It read, in part, that if "any one in authority had been present" when the incident occurred, Mrs. Prampin would "not have been sub-

jected to the discourtesy she experienced."

"Some one either included Mrs. Prampin's name by mistake, or some one thought to play what he considered a joke," said Joseph Willen, Secretary of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. "Mr. Zukor gave those in charge of the dinner 500 of his personal cards as enclosures to add weight to the appeal and the invitations. The writing, as described by Mrs. Pampkin, was filled in by clerks, under the general direction of Mr. Reichenbach and Leo Stein."

The day after excluding Mrs. Prampin, Mr. Reichenbach wrote to her, asking for the return of the \$10 he had given her.

"I did this because I was told she never had paid her \$10 in the first place," he explained. This Mrs. Prampin denied.

Mr. Zukor's secretary expressed regret that this letter had been sent.



Discrimination - 1924.

## TELL WIERD TALE HOW PRESIDENT KING LEFT U. S.

Africa.

A New York newspaper, the Evening Bulletin, has unearthed a remarkable story, it true, of how President King of Liberia was hurried out of this country during the Harding administration, in order to avoid giving him the place of honor at the burial of "the unknown soldier."

At that time President King was the highest ranking foreign visitor in Washington. According to diplomatic custom, he should have held a place of honor second only to President Harding.

The story goes that seeing themselves in this dilemma, state officials hurriedly ordered the battleship Denver to Boston. President King was then advised that the battleship was waiting for him there, and he hurried away on a special train just in time to avoid giving him the place of honor at the ceremonies.